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Poetry.

THE CHINOOK.

There comes to my heart this morning
On the western breeze's wing
The chant of the crazy chinook,
The drunken demon of spring:

"My home is the broad Pacific;
But youth cannot bide at home.
I spread my wings for a frolic
And flew o'er the ocean's foam.

"I kissed the tops of the ranges
And severed the Ice King's chain;
I whispered of pleasant valleys
And the waters wakened again.

"I raced with them down the mountains,
Barring boulders aside we'd fling;
I called to the sleeping streamlets,
'Come, dance with the devil of spring!'

"They came with a rush and gurgle,
They came with a leap and dash,
With the roar of distant thunder,
With the speed of the lightning flash.

"Down we raced through the gorges,
Melting the ice and snow,
And filled to its overflowing
The Yellowstone below.

"The river itself grew drunken,
Mad with chinook champagne;
It burst the bridges man builded—
Though steel, they were rent in twain.

"It played with the sleeping children—
They never will waken more;
It tossed strong men on its billows
And left them, still, on the shore.

"There's nothing that can withstand us,
As abroad together we fly,
Abroad on our springtime frolic,
The snow of the hills and I.

"For I am the harlequin chinook,
And, tho' soft as the zephyr's wing,
When I kiss the mountain ranges
I'm the mischievous imp of spring."
—Detroit People.

THE REAL THING.

Sing your songs of the spring ideal—
Flowers and brooks, and the usual gush,
Here's a song for the springtime real—
Rain and sneezes and mud and slush.
The flowers of the season are the sulphur ones,
Mixed with molasses to clear the blood;
The brooks are found when it rains in tons,
And every street is a raging flood.

Poets can conjure up serene
Lambkins kicking their heels in glee;
Tell of renewal of youth, I ween,
After a method strange to me.
I'll take my lamb in another style,
Garnished with green on a china plate;
Rejuvenation is gained, the while,
In a three-grain quinine capsule, straight.

Grass and the buds and the streams that flow
Monopolize all the verse in sight,
The poets of spring would strive to show
These are the central figures, quite,
But I have a cold, and my wife has a cold,
And cold roast beef is the menu drear.
No words of a poet the whole have told—
The carpets are up, for the spring is here.
—Life.

THE KANSAS VOLUNTEERS.

Oh, Kansas is the country,
Under Plenty's teeming horn,
Where they raise the finest apples
And they raise the finest corn;
And the people raise Gehenna,
And the cyclone raises steers,
But the choicest of her raisin's
Are the Kansas Volunteers.

Though the tropics may be thirsty
And the heat be fierce as hate,
Still, they're nothing to the rigors
Of a prohibition state;
And a cyclone or a torrent
Or a scrimmage has no fears
For the sons of Squatter Sov'reigns
Like the Kansas Volunteers.

In the face of rebel volleys,
With their rifles on their logs,
Sure they swam the Marilao
Like a school of Kansas frogs.
Then they crossed the Rio Grande
And they caught 'em by the ears,
Twenty rivers wouldn't stop 'em—
Not the Kansas Volunteers.

So we doff our hats to Kansas,
For we know her heart is right;
She has fifty ways of voting,
But a single way to fight.
And her boys have won the honors,
So we'll give them treble cheers;
Three times three for little Funston
And his Kansas Volunteers.
—Arthur Guiterman in the New York Times.

Miscellany.

HIS WONDERFUL UNCLE.

A young lawyer who graduated from Cornell a few years ago enjoys the adoration of a 5-year-old nephew. The young man has considerable intellectual power for one of his years, and when he returned from college entered the law office of his father, who has for years sat on the bench.

The little nephew is fond of talking of his hero uncle and never loses an opportunity to eulogize him. Recently he was chattering to his aunt and the conversation turned to "Uncle Bert."

"Auntie," said the five-year-old, thoughtfully, "I think it's awful nice that grandpa can be in the office with Uncle Bert. He'll learn a great deal from him."

IT WOULD DO HIM GOOD.

Proved.

Jimmy—Aw, I don't believe this nonsense about gettin' a lickin' before night if you spin a chair around.

Tommy—I do. I tried it on grandpa's office chair while he was in it takin' a nap.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Giving o' It.

Lension—The bride was given away by her father.

Platt—And it was the newspapers, I believe, that gave the Count away.—Philadelphia North American.

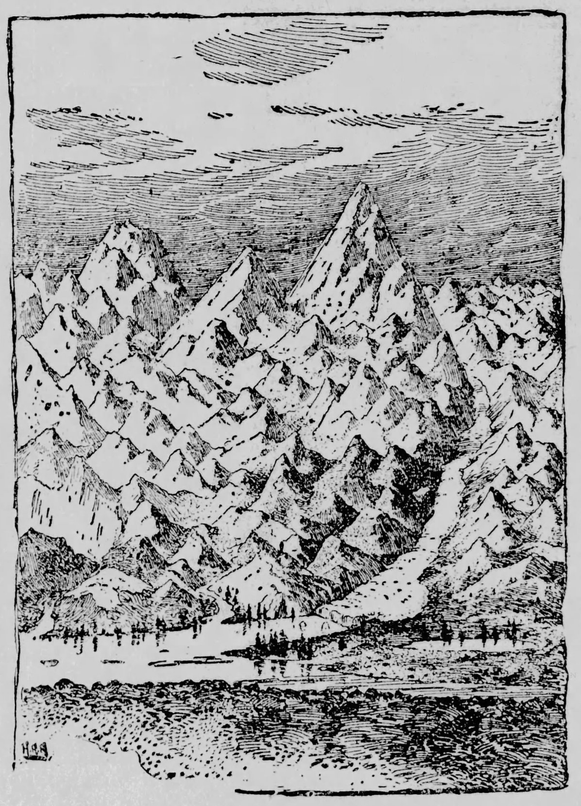
Not a Boss There.

"There's one thing Dick Croker takes no stock in."

"What's that?"

"Grammar."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MT. M'KINLEY, AMERICA'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.



Up to the present time the belief has almost universally obtained that Mount St. Elias, which rises to a height of 18,024 feet above the level of the sea, is the tallest peak on the continent; but the recent work done by the United States geological survey shows conclusively that Mount St. Elias is overtopped more than 2,000 feet by another Alaskan peak situated about a hundred and twenty-five miles north of Cook Inlet, and on what is known at present as the McKinley range. This towering mountain is close to the intersection of the 63d parallel of north latitude with the 151st meridian of west longitude and is designated in recent maps of Alaska as Mount McKinley, although it was not inaptly named by the early Russian settlers around Cook Inlet, Bulshaia, which, translated, means "big."

In a general way, the great height of Mount McKinley has always been known to the Indians and the scattering whites, who settled in the vicinity of Cook Inlet and along the banks of the Sushitna, as its towering summit is plainly visible on clear days for a distance of 125 miles or more. So far as there is any record, however, no attempt was ever made prior to the summer of 1898 to measure its exact height.

It was in response to a general desire for more and better information about Alaska that several departments of the government received appropriations from congress to equip and send out exploring parties whose duty it would be to break up several of these blank areas and to find and report on routes to the interior from American seaports.

One of these parties was taken by boat to Cook's Inlet and there started up the Sushitna river, Robert Muldoon, one of the party thus tells, in the Chicago Tribune, of the observations of the mountain:

"On the 5th of July we found ourselves at the mouth of Indian creek, and at the head of navigation on the Sushitna. Here we determined to pitch camp long enough to make final observations on Mount McKinley and the great range which it dominates.

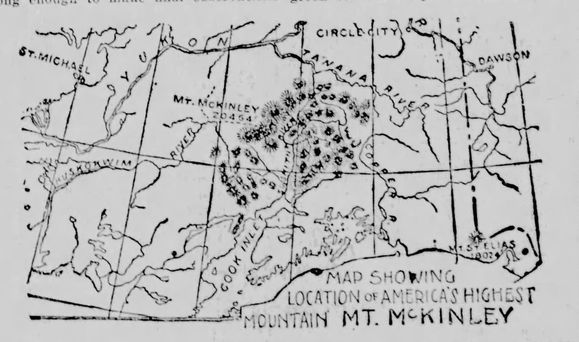
"We had sighted the great mountain from near the month of the Sushitna, and as we advanced up its course made frequent observations with the transit, reading both horizontal and vertical angles. From these readings and our final observations we determined the height of the mountain to be 20,464 feet, or the highest peak on the North American continent.

"Our last observations on the great peak were made from the top of a small range some 4,000 feet in height. This range lies near the mouth of Indian creek, and almost directly east of Mount McKinley. For some little time we were unable to obtain a view of the mountain as on account of the clouds. We could tell, however, that the top of the ridge commanded a magnificent view of the whole range, and when the winds had finally dispelled the clouds, we saw the whole eastern side of the great range for a distance of perhaps 200 miles.

"The panorama was one which I believe is unsurpassed for grandeur and magnificence in the world. As the air became clearer we could see the range stretching off perhaps 150 miles to the southwest, its contour broken here and there by jagged peaks, which shot thousands of feet above the level of the ridge. Some sixty miles away a great flat-topped peak rose 18,000 feet above sea level. To the right of it was a smaller conical-shaped peak, perhaps 15,000 feet in height, while still farther to our right and about 45 miles from our point of observation towered Mount McKinley, whose peak e ad with eternal snows looked down upon the surrounding waste and solitude from a height of 20,500 feet.

"The entire party agreed that, as far as human beings are concerned, the mountain is absolutely inaccessible from the eastern side.

"The whole McKinley range gives an impression of the greatest ruggedness, and its outlines would be harsh in the extreme were they not tempered by the soft white of the snow which caps all high peaks. Moreover, below the snow line the slaty rock is covered by the soft Alaskan mosses, which lend to all the mountains of Alaska a beautiful pale green color effect peculiarly their own."



DEER RACED WITH TRAIN

Beat It, Too, and the Crew Lost Their Expected Venison.

The train crew of Erie fast freight No. 90 enjoyed a deer chase last Tuesday afternoon while the train was bowling along at thirty-three miles an hour between Lackawaxen and King Fisher's cut, on the Delaware division, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The engineer was Otto Schwartz and Jack Hoar was the conductor. As the deer bounded out from behind a red sandstone rock on one side of the roadbed to the track, fifty yards in front of the engine, the engineer called out:

"There goes a splendid buck, and we're in for a fine race."

"Yes," said the fireman, "and he's a beauty—a four-pronged fellow."

The engineer pulled the throttle out another notch and the massive "Mother Hubbard" lunged forward at increase speed. The excitement was intense. The deer was straining every muscle on one side. The steep slope down to the Delaware river afforded the animal no opportunity to escape without jumping to sure death, and the almost perpendicular walls of the mountain on the opposite side shut off escape there. It was a race for life on one side and for venison steaks on the other.

Patsy Debron, the head brakeman, who had crawled out on the pilot of the engine with about fifty feet of old bell rope, signalled the engineer to go faster, and shouted:

"Twenty-five feet more and I'll lasso the critter!"

In the meantime the increased speed of the train had brought out Conductor Hoar and the train crew from the caboose, and a sharp curve showed them the deer.

"Hurrah for venison steaks!" they cried. "He can't escape! He's getting played out!"

But just as Debron was about to throw his lasso, and at the moment the engineer thought his iron horse would strike the deer, an open spot came in view, into which the animal escaped, barely missing the rush of the train.

"Patsy," said the engineer, "if you had had a little salt you'd a-done better. A bit of it on the deer's tale would have settled it."

"I'll be dinged if ever I saw a beast run like that," replied Patsy.

The race had lasted for two and a quarter miles, and is the second one of the kind within a year. The other occurred last summer on the Hawley Branch of the Erie, between a passenger train and a deer, and was a run of a mile and a half.

Fatherly Prudence.

"What are you going to name the baby?"

"We've named him already—Dewey Roosevelt Wheeler Wood Wainwright Miles Schley Harding Davis."

"Suffering Moses! What do you want to load the poor infant with all those names for?"

"So that when he gets old enough to judge for himself, in the light of later history, he can lop off those he doesn't like."—Chicago Tribune.

How 'Tis!

Are the Christian powers of Europe
Genuinely chummy?
Have they really buried the hatchet,
Or only a dummy?
—Detroit Journal.

A LITTLE CHILD.

Heroine of a Shipwrecked Crew Rescued by the Sagamore.

"No, take my papa first!"

Those words from the lips of a little child will live in the minds of those who heard them as the one great thing to be remembered in the story of disaster and rescue of those on board the British brigantine Caspian. The vessel was wrecked by a hurricane, and had drifted at the mercy of wind and tide, when those aboard her were rescued by the Sagamore, the yacht of Millionaire John H. Hanan, of New York.

As the Sagamore drew near the wreck, it was seen that her deck was strewn with wreckage and on the helpless vessel men ran to and fro waving their arms and crying for help. It was not until nearly alongside that among the shipwrecked were seen a woman and a little child.

It was this child, the 4-year-old daughter of William Gordon, captain of the wrecked brig, who became the idol of those on board the millionaire's yacht just as in the nine days they had drifted helpless on the high seas she had become the saint and heroine of the shipwrecked crew.

When the Sagamore's boat, with First Mate Cardsen, Boatswain Miller and three seamen, made fast to the hulk and had taken Mrs. Gordon from the wreck the men called on the little girl to follow, but she shook her head and cried:

"No, take my papa first." And Boatswain Miller, who is big and strong and weather-beaten, blubbered outright. And there were tears in every eye on the Sagamore when the child who, through long days and nights had heard her mother's agonized prayers, stepped on board the yacht, and running fearlessly to Captain Sherlock, asked, with wonder in her big brown eyes:

"Mamma, is this God?"

Helen Sylvia, the child, watched with the castaways through the weary days of drifting. She seemed to understand their peril, but she kept a brave heart. Once she said, as her mother prayed:

"Mamma, ask God to keep me out of the water." And at other times she would take some rough seaman by the hand and lisp:

"Tell God to hurry and send some kind of a boat. We don't care if it's a tug or anything, just so it takes us off of this."

She is beautiful as even children rarely are. Brown curly hair falls in a frame about her face, that is white and soulful as Rafael's cherubs, and her eyes are big and luminous. In all those days she cheered the men who watched, and it

LITTLE HELEN GORDON.

was she who bade them oftenest take hope.

On board the yacht those rescued were shown every attention, and made to know every comfort that a millionaire's yacht can provide. Stewards, sailors, cooks, the owner and his guests did all that could be done. Mr. Hanan said: "I would rather have done this than make a million." And it seemed that the rescuers were as happy even as those whose lives had been saved.

A HAIR DRYER.

Machine That Evaporates All Moisture From Shampooed Tresses.

The discomfort of carrying a wad of wet hair on her head and the time consumed in drying it frequently deters a woman from enjoying the delights of a shampoo. After the hair has been washed, it is a matter of several hours to dry it, and unless great care is exercised, the risk of catching severe cold during this drying operation is very great. A very simple arrangement to dry the hair quickly has been patented by John W. Hillerman and Nicholas Rossi, of Lyons, Kan. It comprises a metal chamber on a stand, which permits of its adjustment at the head of the subject. The top is sloping to receive the hair, and is covered with asbestos, to prevent any damage by heat being done to the tresses. Inside this chamber is a lamp,

FOR DRYING WOMEN'S HAIR.

and around the top are apertures to permit the heat to pass through the hair. By this means an operation heretofore requiring several hours may be performed in fifteen to twenty minutes.

Realistic.

"We are going to have the most realistic missionary sermon at our church next Sunday.

"Indeed."

"Yes, indeed. The church is to be decorated with rifles and Gatlings."—Indianapolis Journal.

Long Time Dead.

"The fact is," admitted the alderman, when at last cornered, "that a great many of our ordinances are dead letters."

"Dead," exclaimed the citizen in disgust. "Why, hang it, man, most of them are already decomposed."—Chicago Post.

Our New Serial Story.

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THE HOUSE..... ...BY THE LOCK

BY MRS. C. L. WILLIAMSON

Author of "THE WOMAN IN GREY," "FORTUNE'S SPORT," "LADY MARY OF THE DARK HOUSE," ETC.

CHAPTER XXI—A PICTURE FROM THE PAST.

"The fact is," said Bennett, "I haven't quite known what to make of Mr. Farnham since he's been back on this side of the herring-pond. Of course he hasn't been well, but that would hardly be enough to account for the change in him. Did you see him, may I ask, Mr. Stanton, when he was in England?"

I informed him that I had done so, not thinking it best to volunteer the statement that I had only met him.

"And did he seem like himself?"

This was rather turning the tables upon me. I was not prepared to answer many questions, but without hesitation I replied to this one, saying that, in my opinion, Farnham had seemed uncommonly jolly and well.

Bennett looked thoughtful. "He got home here in Denver at night; "after telegraphing from New York he was coming. I went to call at his request—another wire—not a letter—and he saw me in bed. Mr. Farnham is so fond of plenty of light and noise as a rule, but in his bedroom he had refused to have the electricity turned on, and there was only a lamp on the table, as far as possible from the bed. I called out: "How do you do?" in my usual tones, but he answered me almost in a whisper. There were some important papers which had been waiting for him to sign, and I had taken them with me, thinking he'd be anxious to attend to them—he was always so keen and prompt in business—but he seemed quite angry when I suggested it, and said he wasn't to be bothered about anything of the sort for a week.

"Next evening I saw him again for a few moments, and there was the same dim light, the same whispering. He was going away again immediately, he informed me, and when I objected that he didn't seem up to traveling, he answered that when there was a lady in the case there was no question of a man being 'up to' things. I might send his letters to the Santa Anna Hotel, San Francisco, he went on, until further notice, which I should receive by telegraph in about ten days if his plans went well. Just as I was going, he said, kind of laughing and partly in earnest, too: "Well, Bennett, if you don't hear from me at the end of that time you'd better begin to look me up. The game that I mean to try and win is a dangerous one. There are others who want the lady besides myself."

"Now, if there was a town on the face of the earth that Mr. Farnham used to hate, that town was San Francisco. It was because he hated the journey, and never wanted to take it again, that he sold his mine out in California to the English gentleman, Mr. Wildred. It wouldn't be supposed that there was a woman alive who would have got him to go to San Francisco, and I used to think, too, that Mr. Farnham didn't care much for women; but no doubt the longer one lives the more one learns, and the more surprises one gets in such matters. I needn't say much about his being away from Denver for a few days, even at his office, he hinted to me; and with that we parted. Next morning early he left, and not a line have I had except a wire, merely announcing his safe arrival at the Santa Anna Hotel."

I listened in silence. Before Bennett had finished speaking my thoughts were far away—as far as San Francisco.

"By Jove!" I exclaimed aloud, with a rushing of blood to my brain that pulsed to bursting in the little veins at my temples. "The Santa Anna Hotel!"

"Do you know it, Mr. Stanton?" inquired Bennett, evidently surprised at my sudden vehemence.

"I was there once many years ago," I said. "The name has brought back an old association to my mind which I had thought was lost."

I knew now where I had seen those strange light eyes of Carson Wildred's, and what was the deed with which they had connected themselves in my mind. After all, perhaps, I had not come to America for nothing!

My memory traveled back over a space of ten years. I had then come back to San Francisco after an expedition into distant wilds with a party of friends shooting grizzlies in the Rockies. I had stopped at the Santa Anna Hotel, a small hostelry lately built, having an English landlord, and therefore, greatly frequented by Englishmen.

On the night of my arrival there had been a great disturbance in the house. Three men who had been stopping at the place got quarreling over a game of cards which they were playing in a private parlor. Two, who were the hosts, and were entertaining the third, had set upon him with intent to kill, being accused of cheating. I and several of my friends had run out from the billiard-room, hearing a yell for help, just in time to see a man in evening dress stagger, bleeding, from the opposite door. "I'm killed! That devil has murdered me!" he exclaimed, and fell forward on his face.

At Bennett's mention of the Santa Anna Hotel the whole scene had come up before me as vividly as though it had been enacted but yesterday. The open door, showing a brilliantly lighted interior; cards scattered on the floor; a young man—almost a boy—standing as though frozen with horror, by an overset table; a large bowie-knife, common to the country, apparently fallen from his right hand to the floor.

At the door itself an older man, who had followed the victim, no doubt with the intention of keeping him from making an outcry or escaping into the hall. But he had been too late, and the expression of his face as he met our eyes was hideous. Though the knife had to all appearance been used by his companion, it was at him that the murdered man had pointed before he fell and died.

He was the one apostrophised as "that devil" by the death-stricken wretch, and though he had a high aquiline nose, red hair, and bristling auburn brows that met across his forehead, the eyes had been those of Carson Wildred.

They were eyes not easy to forget, especially as they blazed defiance into those of the men who sprang forward to lay hands upon him. "There stands the murderer, gentlemen, as you see," he had said, making a gesture towards his young companion, a boy of eighteen or nineteen, who seemed too astonished and horrified to move. Despite the evidence of the fallen knife, however, not one among the men who witnessed the end of the scene believed that the youth was guilty. Murder was in the eyes of the other, and must have betrayed him, even if the last words of the dead man had not accused him.

California was somewhat wilder in those days than it is at present, and men were more ready to act upon impulse. So it was that, as two of us gripped the fierce red-haired fellow, another of the party flung some whispered word to the boy, who had only spoken to murmur the four potent words: "God knows I'm innocent!"

What that word was no one knew save he who spoke it and he to whom it was addressed. But whatever it might have been, it seemed to rouse the young man to life and a realization of his position. With a leap he was at the long window and had sprung out on to a verandah which ran round three sides and three storeys of the house. The room was on the first floor, and it was easy enough for an active young fellow to let himself down by one of the twisted pillars which supported the verandah of the lower storey.

It could not have been so easy to escape those who half-heartedly followed; but the boy must have found some safe sanctuary near by, for not only did he evade his pursuers, but was never found or brought to trial.

The other, an Australian, calling himself Willis Collins, known as a gambler, suspected as a card-sharper, was less fortunate. But for the cry of the dying man he might have cleared himself; but his reputation was against him to begin with; it was proved that the other was a young Englishman who had lost his money through Collins, and been duped by him, and altogether matters went hardly with the elder of the two confederates. He was tried and condemned not for murder, as it happened, but manslaughter), and sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

The incident had passed out of my mind until, on a visit to America six years later (four years previous to my present one), a man who had been of our bear-shooting party in the Rocky Mountains had chanced to mention that the fellow very cleverly succeeded in making his escape from the prison where he had been confined.

I had had no personal interest in the affair, and though it had made considerable impression upon me at that time, through being called at the trial as a witness, I do not suppose I had summoned it to my recollection for many a long day until now, at the mention of the Santa Anna Hotel.

It was no wonder, I told myself, that I had not been able to decide where and how I had seen Carson Wildred previous to the night when Farnham had introduced us to each other at the theatre. Unless I could collect proofs not at present in my possession, it would even now be useless to instil my conviction into the mind of anyone else.

Carson Wildred had a peculiarly flat nose; Willis Collins had had a particularly high one. Carson Wildred's hair was inky black; Willis Collins' had been a bright auburn. The former's face was smooth; the latter's mouth and chin had been concealed by a heavy though close-cropped red beard. So far as I knew there was but one man living who could have effected so radical a change, not only in the appearance but in the actual conformation of features, in the countenance of any human being, and that was an old fellow in Paris, who had gained a reputation and a fortune among men who had reason to cut loose from the meshings of their past. I had met this famous (or infamous) person in a curious way, and had heard some strange stories from his lips. If I had made his acquaintance, why should not Collins have done so, and profited by the friendship, as fortunately I had neither the desire nor need to do?

I determined that, unless my present researches were more successful than I now dared expect them to be, I would, on my return to the other side, run across to France, and endeavor to piece together the bits of this old but newly-discovered puzzle.

Meanwhile, however, I had other work, and work closer at hand, to do.

"While you've been talking, Mr. Bennett," said I, "I have been coming to a conclusion."

He smiled. "I'm glad of that, sir," he returned. "I have risked betraying Mr. Farnham's confidence, but I may ask you what you think of that last hint of his, which, to tell the truth, has troubled me very much, coming, as it did, on top of so many queer actions. Although he was, or pretended to be, half in joke, ought I to let him stay away without taking any measures to find out whether his life really was threatened in California, and trying to help him out of a scrape if necessary? Of course, if it is all straight he'd be furious to have a watch set on his actions, and would never forgive me the indiscretion. Still, I haven't heard from him, as I said, since the day of his arrival, and neither my mind nor my conscience is very easy, Mr. Stanton. The question is, what would you do if you were in my place?"

I was delighted at this, and turned half away, that he might not see my change of countenance.

"It's rather a difficult position," I said slowly, for yout. But there's a simple way out of it, without the necessity for you to run any risk of losing Mr. Farnham's favor. I've been to the Santa Anna Hotel before. There's no reason why I shouldn't go again if I choose, and no reason why I should mention having spoken with you at all if I meet my old friend. I'm something of a nomad, you know, and if I'm in England one month, and turn up in Kamtchatka the next, nobody is ever in the least surprised."

"But have you been thinking of going to California?" asked Bennett, half relieved and half dubious as to the course proposed.

"O, yes, I have been thinking of it," I promptly answered. But I neglected to add that it had only been during the past five minutes.

CHAPTER XXII—FACE TO FACE.

It was nearly dinner time, two days later, when I drove up to the Santa Anna Hotel, in San Francisco. Far away the bay could be seen and the Seal Rock, with the light of a great yellow moon touching its dark outlines and mingling with the blue wintry twilight.

The neighborhood was greatly changed since my last visit, but the hotel remained much the same. My first thought after greeting the bluff old compatriot who kept the house, was to look at the visitors' book.

My heart gave a quick thump as I came on the name of Harvey Farnham. It was not in his handwriting, which, though I had not seen it for some time, I remembered quite distinctly.

"Ah, gentleman's ill," said the proprietor, when I cautiously questioned him. "Had his arm in a sling—got my clerk to put his name down for him, I recollect, as I was standing by. Mr. Farnham has been out a good deal, however, since he arrived, and, indeed, is out at present. He usually comes in about dinner-time, though."

This was an incentive to me not to miss that meal. I got into my evening togs in a hurry, and was in the dining-room before any one else, save a hungry-looking old man.

It was not a good season for the Santa Anna, so the proprietor had confidentially informed me, but two or three dozen people strolled into the room before I had been there for half an hour. Still, I saw no familiar face, and was beginning to think in angry desperation that I had been eluded again, when the door opened to admit a tall and portly figure.

I looked up, my pulses quickening, my breath coming fast.

The man had a green shade over his eyes was limping slightly, had his right arm in a sling, and altogether presented a somewhat battered appearance. But I said to myself if it was not Harvey Farnham it was his twin brother.

With all my eyes I stared at him. Almost as though there had been some magnetic influence in them to draw him, he came towards me, and finally approaching my table, motioned to the attentive waiter to draw out a certain chair.

He sat down, leant back with an audible sigh, shook out his serviette with his left hand, slightly pushed up the green shade that shadowed his eyes, and began looking carelessly about the room.

As he did so his glance passed over my face. There was not the slightest hint of recognition in it.

"Hullo, Farnham!" I said, carefully controlling the agitation in my voice.

He started violently and nearly dropped the soup spoon, which he had picked up with his left hand. Then, pulling himself together by a violent effort, he smiled, without any of the old cordiality. Almost mechanically he had reached up for the green shade, and given it a hasty pull downward.

"Hullo!" he responded in a hoarse voice, following the word with a cough. "This is a surprise, eh?"

"Yes," I replied slowly. "People do run against each other in unexpected places, don't they? Now, I'll wager something that you've forgotten my name?"

He smiled again, with a relieved expression. "Well"—hoarsely again—"I'm afraid I have, for a moment. It'll come back, no doubt, but would you mind enlightening me meanwhile?"

"My name is Noel Stanton," I very quietly said. But I could have shouted. Notwithstanding the extraordinary resemblance, this man was no more Harvey Farnham than I was.

CHAPTER XXIII—A COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENT.

We had not much talk together. The few questions which I cautiously put evidently rendered him uncomfortable, and I, on my part, having made sure of one all-potent fact, was anxious to get away and think the puzzle over.

I had arrived at the last course of my dinner when the man entered, and having finished I rose.

"Are you stopping long in San Francisco?" I asked, with my best air of carelessness.

"A couple of days or so," he said. "See you again to-morrow, I daresay." It was plain that he was glad to get rid of me. Naturally he was afraid of all men, strangers to him, who claimed knowledge of him as Harvey Farnham. He was playing a bold and dangerous game, and no doubt he was aware that, unless he kept himself in hand, and never for an instant lost his presence of mind, any moment might find him beaten.

So dizzy was I with the rumes of my discovery that my brain would not answer to my command. I could not think. I could only say over and over again: "Not Harvey Farnham! The fellow is a mere decoy."

Out in the open I knew that I should have a better chance of mastering myself. On the way to the door I stepped in the "office" again, and glanced at the visitors' book. Harvey Farnham's name was writtne down opposite the number 249, and I knew, therefore, that his room must be near, and in the same wing in the back as mine.

The glorious salt wind soon restored me to myself, and I wandered through some of the streets I had known and forgotten, thinking busily. I could understand much now that had been dark to me, though even yet far too much for my peace of mind remained hidden.

It was no wonder that this counterfeit presentment of a dead man (for I was certain enough now that poor Farnham was dead) had cumbered himself with bandages, and simulated sprains, and thickened his voice with an alleged bronchitis. There is a wonderful family likeness between voices when they only speak in a rough whisper, and the green shade over the eyes had doubtless proved very advantageous in keeping up the optical illusion on which the man had courageously dared to count, even among Farnham's Denver friends. To be sure, he had hurried away as soon as possible from every place where he had stayed since arriving at New York in the St. Paul. In each one he had accomplished an object vital to the interest of the plot. He had been able to refute the story of Harvey Farnham's murder in person, and having evidently been well grounded in all prominent facts connected with Harvey's life, habits and trip to England, had made a coup in his interview with the New York police.

Having done all that was necessary in the East, he had then taken the final and most hazardous step of going to Farnham's home. It was hardly remarkable, therefore, that he had seized the opportunity of escaping so trying an ordeal at once. It seemed to me impossible that he should intend returning to Denver, where in the light of day, and among old business and domstic associates, he could not long hope to escape detection, perfect as the likeness seemed to be. What, then, would he do, I eagerly asked myself? He had so far been successful in establishing the fact all along his route that Harvey Farnham had not only returned in safety to America, but had shown himself at home. So much having been gained, Wildred must perforce be relieved of all suspicion of the crime which I had hastened to fasten upon him, and this being the case, I assured myself that it was Wildred's hand only which had contrived this intricate and ingenious plot. This man, disguised as Farnham, was in Wildred's pay, there could be no doubt of that, and had in all probability been engaged for the purpose he was now carrying out before the murder had taken place.

I tried as I walked to put myself in the place of the schemers, and thus hew out, through an intimate mental process, some idea as to how the loose ends of the mystery were to be disposed of.

"If I were that fellow," I said to myself, at last, "I should think it was about time to disappear. I should feel sure I'd come to the end of my tether and that somehow or other Harvey Farnham, as represented by me, had got to be unostentatiously wiped out."

Farnham, however, was too rich and important a man in the western states of his own country to disappear conveniently and with impunity. There would be a row and cry, and suspicious facts might somehow be brought to light.

The only way, I decided, would be for the alleged Harvey Farnham to kill himself; but this it did not appear very likely that the most dazzling bribe could induce him to do. He meant to find some more comfortable way out of the hole into which he had so deliberately crept than the way of suicide, and it began to seem that the only method by which I could prove my case would be by finding out what that way was to be.

At present, unless I could have the fellow arrested, and such disguise as he might wear dragged off, I should have great difficulty in obtaining credence of my story. The incidents were all so remarkable that they must be certified with the best of evidence, and such evidence as I wanted could only be forthcoming from Bennett, or some one else in Denver who knew Farnham equally well.

What I must do, I thought, would be to keep on the man's track, and never for an hour lose sight of him. I must do this without arousing any suspicion on his part as to my motives until the last moment, when I should be prepared to accuse him.

This conclusion naturally reminded me that at the very moment it was reached I had virtually lost sight of my quarry, and that already I might have missed my chance. Accordingly I hurried back to the Santa Anna hotel, and though it was then too late to wire Bennett, I determined to do so early the next morning. I would request him to come on to San Francisco at once on a matter of extreme importance, and—his mind being already disturbed concerning his employer—he would lose no time in obeying. In Bennett, if I could fairly corner the bogus Farnham, I should have the most valuable witness in the world.

My first question was as to whether Mr. Farnham were in the hotel. He had not yet returned from a call he had gone to make after dinner, and I sat down, therefore, in the corridor inside the front doors, through which he would have to pass on entering.

I pretended to be absorbed in a local paper, but in reality my thoughts were a maelstrom. Suppose he had already escaped me!

At half past 11, however, he came in, I did not seem to lift my eyes from the pages before them. He would have to go directly by me on his way upstairs; time enough to appear to observe him then.

"Cablegram for you, Mr. Farnham," said the clerk of the hotel.

"Ah!" The exclamation was one of surprise. He had not, then, been expecting the message.

I could not resist looking up, after all, to watch him in the act of reading it, and as I did so my eye caught a gleam from his, under the green shade, as they turned to my face with an expression that was like a hunted animal's.

In the instant I was as positive as though he had told me in so many words that the cablegram he had received was from Carson Wildred, and intimately concerned me. Very likely it said: "If a man named Noel Stanton turns up, he is an enemy—beware of him."

I regretted immediately that I had given him my real name when we had met at dinner, for, warned now by Wildred, he would be ever on his guard.

He was seized with a very creditable fit of coughing as he passed me, and having growled out something about being "deuced tired, and sleeping like a log," he went upstairs.

I followed him in time to see him enter his own room, which was only half-a-dozen doors from mine, and to hear him noisily lock the door. It occurred to me that he was desirous to have me know that he had locked it, and I wondered if already he had begun to suspect my motive.

(To be continued.)

HIS BROTHER'S HEIR.

On the historic Wartburg, where Martin Luther hurled his inkpot at the devil, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha presented to the kaiser, who is his nephew, his brother, the Duke of Connaught, as heir apparent to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, thus giving effect to the decision of the family council presided over by Queen Victoria at Cimiez. At the same time the Duke of

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Connaught signed a declaration accepting the succession which has been made public.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is the second son of Queen Victoria, and is 55 years old. His only son, Prince Alfred, died under suspicious circumstances at a private sanitarium in Austria last winter. It was reported that he had sold German military secrets and that he committed suicide. The Duke of Connaught, the third son of the queen, is six years younger than his brother of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He is a general in the British army and has a son to inherit the duchy.

No Outward Sign.

"I am told that Squallinger has become a Christian."

"I don't believe it. I saw him throw a banana skin on the sidewalk the other day."—Boston Journal.

Surcease of Sorrow.

Bings—Just between you friends, old man, do you like your wife to belong to so many clubs?

Jings—Yes. She is in so many rows with the other members that she has no time to pay any attention to me.—Indianapolis Journal.

Helpers.

Coroner—Was the victim conscious when you reached him?

Pat—Yis, sir, he were. But beshure he I don't believe he knew it.—Philadelphia North American.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Lies About the War.

T. F., Belvidere, Neb., sends us a long article from an agricultural paper whose editor is opposed to the war in the Philippines, and asks us as to its truth. He says: "Pops here are almost shedding their skins with glee on such reports."

The article is a tissue of lies, to the absolute knowledge of the writer of this, as he has a son in the Philippines, who is in a position to know the facts. The story that the Americans were ordered to take no prisoners is false. It probably started from the orders given on the night when Aguinaldo ordered an uprising of natives in Manila, and gave orders to spare no one, man, woman or child, **who was not** a native. The orders of our troops were to clear the streets, and they did it. Fifty-nine of those to prevent pinos who were cutting the throats of the Americans from putting out the incendiary fires were shot down, as they deserved to be. We have 15,000 Filipino prisoners now, and they are well treated. The Filipinos have a dozen or so of our men, and they are also fairly treated. Probably a large number of the volunteers desire to come home, and they will come as fast as the transports can bring them. As to disease, there is not so much of fevers, etc., as there was in the Southern camps last summer, nor is the mortality near great. The "dreaded rainy season" is not particularly dreaded, there are troops there who have been through last year's rainy season, and they are well and hearty. The writer of the article is evidently a Populist at heart.

Tchad and Titicaca.

"Are Lakes Tchad in Africa and Titicaca in South America salt lakes, and have they outlets or not?"—M. B., Chicog, Wis.

Both are fresh water lakes, and both have outlets, though that to Lake Tchad is not known. But all lakes without outlets are salt, because the salt is carried down by rivers, while the water evaporates, leaving the salt behind. Hence all salt lakes, as well as the sea, are gradually growing more salt.

Lake Tchad is about 150 miles long by 120 wide; but it is very shallow, and the size varies greatly in the dry and the rainy season. It rarely exceeds 15 feet deep, and in the dry season many parts of it are reedy swamps.

Lake Titicaca is about 98 miles long by 36 wide. The lake is very shallow—only about 10 feet—in the western part. The eastern part is deeper. The shallow parts have much vegetation growing from the bottom, even in 3 or 4 feet of water. Its waters empty through the Desaguadero, which is finally lost in the salt marshes of Bolivia, after a course of over 200 miles.

Vibration.

"Will you kindly tell me through your paper something about the theory that thought is vibration?"—D. R. J., Sparland, Ind.

Heat, light, electricity magnetism and sound are all conveyed by vibrations of the ultimate particles of the conducting medium, whether it be the ether, air, a wire, or something else. We can tell of these vibrations only by their results, which we call sound, heat, light, etc., by the impression they make on their senses. Nervous impulses are doubtless the result of vibrations in the particles of matter that make up the nerves. Thought is the result of the activity—undoubtedly vibratory—in the brain cells. But that does not make thought itself a vibration. The vibration is in the particles of brain matter, thought is the result. So, when you find some one declaring that thought itself is vibration, and hence can be propagated from one person to another, you can set him down as one who has not mastered the most recent researches of physical science, and who is talking a theory, not a demonstrated fact. Nor can it be demonstrated unless it is first proved that there is a medium outside the body which will transmit thought, as the ether transmits light. No such medium is known.

Krag-Jorgensen Rifles.

"Why is it that our troops on the Philippine Islands are not armed with the Mauser rifles? The insurgents are, and shoot our soldiers down before they get near enough for the old Springfields to reach them. It seems to me it is a useless slaughter of our soldiers. Our government could certainly purchase those long range guns if those heathens can."—J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.

The troops in the Philippines are mostly armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which is superior to the Mauser. If any of the volunteers still have Springfields they will soon be exchanged, for it was announced by the War Department some weeks ago that Krag-Jorgensen rifles to supply them were on the way to the Philippines.

You should realize that our losses there are trivial compared with what they would be were civilized troops opposed to us, and that our men are such superior marksmen that the Filipino losses are five and six times ours in every engagement.

Quay's Name.

W. J. C., of Greensburg, Ind., writes to ask if Senator Quay's name is pronounced Kway, why the Webster pronounces it to rhyme with key, tree, etc. The anglicated word quay, meaning a wharf, is pronounced kee. That word is almost obsolete, and is never used in the United States. But its pronunciation has nothing to do with the pronunciation of the proper name Quay.

There is no room for discussion on this point. The writer has known Senator Quay personally since 1892, and knows that he pronounces his name "Kway," to rhyme with bay, say, day etc. That settles the matter completely. A man has the indefeasible right to say how his name shall be pronounced, and we shall call the Pennsylvanian a "Mr. Kway" as long as he so calls himself.

The Virginius Affair.

J. G. S., Dayton, O., sends us the following, for which he will accept thanks:

"In your answer to J. M., of Duncan's Bridge, Mo., in the Weekly Blade for April 25, your account of the Virginius affair fails to give credit to the captain of a British war ship, who appeared in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba after the Spanish officials had shot Captain Fry and 52 of his seamen, and demanded that further execution of the American seamen be stopped, under penalty of bombardment of the city. The Spaniards complied with the demand of the British captain immediately. Honor to whom honor is due."

Capital Punishment.

"Will you please give some reasons why capital punishment should not be abolished, and give some of the statistics of counties or states of the United States that have abolished capital punishment."—H. G., Emory, Va.

The abolition of capital punishment has no effect uopn the average amount of crime formerly punishable by death. Sometimes it conduces to murder, as was shown a few years ago in a case in Michigan, which does not have capital punishment. A villain outraged a young girl—the penalty for which in that state is imprisonment for life. He then murdered her by cutting a hole in the ice on a river, and forcing her, alive, under the ice. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and sent to the state prison for life. He afterward admitted the crime, and said he murdered the child solely because she might tell on him if he left her alive, and the penalty of murdering her, in case he was caught, would be no greater than for outrage.

Calculating Eclipses.

"How are eclipses calculated?"—A. W., Elk, Mich.

All the motions of the sun, the moon and the earth are known, as well as the exact rate of motion of the moon around the earth, and of the earth around the sun. It is a somewhat long and tedious calculation to figure out to the exact minute of an eclipse of sun or moon, but it is not intrinsically difficult. Of course, we can not enter into full explanation of the method, because it would not be intelligible to any one not proficient in mathematical astronomy.

Appointing Senators.

"Suppose one of our United States Senators resigns; has the governor a right to appoint a Senator to fill the unexpired time? Please give the law in such cases."—J. S. C., Western, N. C.,

There is no national law on the subject, only the provision of the constitution which says that the governor may temporarily appoint a Senator, to serve until the next meeting of the legislature, "if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state."

The Senate, of course, has under the constitution, the right to be the sole judge of "the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." Several times of late years it has refused to seat a man appointed by the governor of a state, after the legislature had tried to elect, but failed to do so. The argument for this is, that a vacancy, in such a case, does not occur, "during the recess of the legislature."

The Linotype.

L. B., Kingsport, Tenn.: There are several machines which set type. Some set it and distribute it, using it over and over again, as is done by hand. One or two cast a new type for each letter, and the type are melted over each time. None of them is so thoroughly successful, however, as to lead publishers to use them largely.

The most practical machine is the linotype. It does not set type at all. The operator has before him a bank of keys, something like those of a typewriter. When he touches a key a matrix drops from a series of channels in which they are kept, and is carried to its place. These matrices are pieces of brass, about an inch long, one-third of an inch wide, and as thick as the letter engraved thereon. The spaces are of steel, made on the wedge principle. When the line is completed, the operator presses a lever. The machine lifts the line of matrices, carries it to the left, puts it in place in front of the mold, and melted type-metal is forced in, making a solid line of type, as wide as a column. This line is forced by the machine out at the side, next the line previously cast. The matrices are carried to the top of the machine, and each is automatically dropped into the channel in which it belongs. Every channel contains 15 or 20 matrices of that letter. The Blade is set up on linotypes, so the body of the paper gives you a good illustration of the work of the machine.

Variation of the Nedle.

E. F. R., Mt. Nebo, W. Va.: The compass needle, as a rule, never points exactly due north. There are certain lines, on which the needle has no variation. Such a one at the present time passes near Wilmington, N. C., Charlotteville, Va., and Pittsburg. East of this line the needle points westward of true north, increasing in amount as the distance from the line increases. West of the line, the needle varies to the east of north, in the same way. At Key West the variation is 5 degrees east, and on the Pacific coast from 15 to 20 degrees east. This variation of the needle undergoes a slow change in amount, and in the course of years. The cause of this variation is not understood.

Different Churches.

E. Z. L., Ezra, Ga.: The origin of the Campbellite church was given in the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of April 27; of the Baptist church in the Bureau of March 9. The Adventist church was founded by the followers of William Miller, who predicted the end of the world in 1844. The oldest Christian churches are the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Coptic, and the Maronite.

Deserters.

"Is there a law that deserters from the army, if not apprehended within a certain time after desertion, shall not be subject to punishment therefor?"—J. L. A., Eagle Grove, Iowa.

There is no such law. A deserter is always liable to arrest and punishment, unless pardoned. Of course no proceedings would be taken against a deserter of the civil war, but one of the Spanish war would certainly be punished.

Sabbath and Sunday.

"Will you please give your authority as to the time the Jewish Sabbath was changed to Sunday, or so-called Lard's day?"—C. A. M., Dayton, Wash.

If you will read carefully the reply headed "Observance of Sunday," in the Bureau of Weekly Blade of April 27, which we suppose prompted your question, you will see that we did not state in that, either directly or impliedly, that the Jewish Sabbath was changed to Sunday. Better read that answer with care. Also note that it is a quotation, and the authority is given. Then, if you have any question to ask, we will try to answer.

President's Terms.

"A claims the constitution of the United States forbids any one holding more that two terms in succession as President. B claims that it does not, but is a mere recommendation of President Washington's."—J. M., Burk's Fork, Va.

If you will take the trouble to read the constitution, he will find that there is no provision whatever as to the number of terms a man may be elected President, successively or in any other way. B is correct.

The Cabinet.

H. W. W., Sycamore Valley, O.: The present Cabinet is as follows: Secretary of State John Hay; of War, Russell A. Alger; of the Navy, John D. Long; of the Treasury, Lyman T. Gage; of the Interior, E. A. Hitchcock; of Agriculture, James Wilson; Attorney General, J. W. Griggs; Postmaster General, James A. Gary.

Miscellaneous.

C. F. K., Pleasant Lake, Ind.: We have not the facts to do so.

C. U. F. A., Lucile, Pa.: Better apply to some florist for the information.

T. D., Everett, Pa., asks how to destroy "the large black ants which are a pest in the house." Who can tell him?

C. K., McClelandtown, Pa.: Jefferson Davis is dead. So far as we remember, he had no opposing candidate for President of the Confederacy.

A. S. Horton, Mich., asks "if there is any substance which, when burned under trees in which sparrows are roosting, will kill them by its fumes." We know of none. Does any one?

D. H. R., Bentin, Okla., asks how to construct a cheap and good filter for a cistern. Who has a home-made one which answers the requirements, and will tell us how to construct it?

G. W. D., Crab Orchard, Neb.: To answer your question would be a valuable free advertisement to the firms named, and the Bureau can not do that. Please read the above.

E. J. H. Patrick, Va.: We have never seen a copy of the present Virginia election law, nor do we know the circumstances attending its passage. Hence we can express no opinion.

J. M. S., Jones Cove, Penn.: It ought to be obvious to you that we can not take space to discuss the list of questions you send us on church topics. The Bureau is not intended to expound the doctrines of any church. We will tell what they are, of course, but we can not discuss them. Please read the rules above, and conform to them.

Might Be Useful.

"Mammy," said Pickaninny Jim, "I'se gwinter be one of dese hypnotizers."

"What's dem?"

"Yoh luk somebody in de eye, an' he des nach'ly goes ter sleep."

"Well, don't you go was'in' yoh time. Dah's sleepfulness 'nuff in dis yere worl' an'—" she paused suddenly, and after a moment of thought added: "Jimmy, does yoh 'magine yoh could do dat to a chicken?"—Washington Star.

Proof of It.

"So you think there really is something in heredity, after all?"

"I do. Young Mundsley, who is trying to get up a North Pole expedition, is the son of a woman who used to be an inveterate house hunter, not because she could have used a house if she had found one but for the mere love of the thing."—Chicago News.

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Catarrh—"I have had no return of the catarrh which troubled me for years, since Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me." MRS. JOE MARTIN, Washington St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dyspepsia—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMERTON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Happy Woman. A happy woman—one whose smiles are an inspiration to others.

All the world loves a woman who laughs, whether she be in the household, behind the counters in stores, in the business office or in society. The happy woman, sad to relate, is rare. Where you find one, you find a score weighed down with sickness, weakness and woe that proceed from "female troubles." And yet there ought to be and can be a score of happy women to one who is unhappy. Those women whose lives are saddened by the drains upon the system, by prolapsus, by irregularities, by headache, nervousness and bearing-down pains, can be restored to happiness and health by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a medicine that is beyond question the best in the world for disorders of the womanly organs. Every ailment that besets the girl, the bride and the mother, between puberty and the "turn of life," is cured by it. It keeps the prospective mother in a happy frame of mind, and her good spirits are sure to be inherited by the little one when it comes.

The medicine dealer who urges some substitute for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is thinking of the larger profit he'll make and not of your best good.

Mrs. Orrin Stiles, of Downing, Dunn Co., Wis., writes: "I have been intending to write to you ever since my baby was born in regard to what your 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me. I cannot praise it enough, for I have not been as well for five years as I now am. In July last I had a baby boy, weight 11 pounds, and I was only sick a short time, and since I got up have not had one sick day. I have not had any womb trouble since I got up. I was not only surprised myself but all of my friends here are surprised to see me so well."

For 21 one-cent stamps to pay postage, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., will send you his famous 1008 page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book that is easily worth $5 to any family. Cloth-binding 31 stamps.

THE FLOWER CHARM.

The waif of the man, "There is always something being invented to coax the money out of one's pocket," is truly a just one, when you come to seriously examine the many devices and fads which are constantly being put in the market, with which to enhance beautiful woman's charms.

The latest fad which has been invented, and which every man who would hold his sweetheart's affection must present her with, is in one sense of the word not a cheap one, though the original outlay is not very great.

It is called a flower charm, and is intended for a chatelain or a Cyrano chain or it may be turned aside from its original purpose and made to do duty as a photo frame and an ornament for my lady's desk.

It is two round glass disks, concave and convex, set in a silver or gold rim. A tiny screw at the top loosens the frame and the glass disks are moved. Between these disks it is the fad of the hour to place two or three large double violets. Now, the man who gives this little charm to his sweetheart must keep it filled with fresh violets. Should he allow them to grow faded and withered then his love is supposed to have grown cold.

One girl has very ingeniously converted her charm into a photograph frame, and the pretty little charm holds two photos, one of herself and one of her fiance, and it hangs on a cute little plush easel on her escritoire.

Let it be used for its original purpose or as a frame, the charm is the fad of the hour, and they are selling them just as fast as they can be manufactured. They are prettier hung on a chatelaine than dangling from a long Cyrano chain, but they must always be supplied with fresh flowers or their beauty and symbolism are lost.

PINERO AND HIS SUCCESS.

Author of "Gay Lord Quex" Was Once an Actor Himself.

Arthur Wing Pinero, whose new play, "Gay Lord Quex," has just scored a tremendous success at the Globe Theatre in London, is almost as well known

ARTHUR W. PINERO.

through his plays to the public of America as he is to that of Great Britain.

For years he has been writing society dramas, which have not only made him famous, but rich, too. It is not generally known that Mr. Pinero is a product of private schools, and that he was himself an actor from 1874 until 1881. It was in the latter year he first assayed playwriting, and his success has been immense. Among his most widely known productions are "Sweet Lavender," "The Weaker Sex," "The Cabinet Minister," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," "The Princess and the Butterfly" and "The Profligate." He is 44 years old.

Judicial Humor.

"Taking your turn in the divorce court?" asked the eminent attorney of the learned court.

"Yes," replied the latter, "I'm on detached duty just now."—Philadelphia North American.

Feminine Amenities.

"She said your taste in dress was really execrable."

"The cat! Why, she borrowed my winter hat to go to her husband's funeral!"

"Oh, well, you know, she never really cared for him!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

"From the incipiency of the Southern rebellion in 1860 to the end, in 1868, of the unsuccessful struggle of the Southern leaders to dictate the terms of peace, perhaps no man exercised more influence over the destinies of the nation than did Edwin M. Stanton. He has been the object of as much admiration and as much hatred as ever fell to the lot of a public man."

The foregoing is the opening paragraph of the prefatory chapter of Hon. George C. Gorman's work upon the life and public services of Edwin M. Stanton, and it no doubt very accurately expresses the view, in a brief way, which every intelligent and well informed person entertains of the great War Secretary. Granting that, the importance of such a man's biography, and its value as a contribution to the history of the nation will be conceded. And this is the best time to present such a work to the public. A few years earlier would have found too much of the old bitterness of feeling of a divided North still burning to admit of any fair and dispassionate view of the man; a few years later and there would be too few remembering distinctly the details of events which forced him into public view and made him so marked an object for hatred with some and of admiration with others. It has always been important that such a work should be written; it is timely that it should be given to the nation now.

Mr. Gorham's book appears in two splendidly printed and bound volumes, altogether about one thousand pages, and is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston and New York.

Story of the Rough Riders is the production of Mr. Edward Marshall, the correspondent of the New York Journal, who was so terribly wounded on the firing line and barely saved his life. There was no more touching incident of the war than that of Edward Marshall's conduct in performing the dangerous duty put upon him by his paper. He was with the Rough Riders, in the very front rank, watching the fight and writing his story amid the rain of Mauser bullets, one of which only too soon tore its way through his body. No one there that moment thought he would live to see another day.

Mr. Marshall is a charming writer, and his subject one that has interested and thrilled the whole country. His "Story of the Rough Riders" is the best work he has ever done. It is by no means a history, although the greatest pains has been taken to make it accurate. It is full of anecdote and episode and tells the story with a breezy freedom and dashing rapidity, which is like that of the regiment itself on the battle-field. The personalities of many of its members, officers and privates, are vividly portrayed. It contains a complete Roster of the Regiment, and is illustrated with many excellent photo engravings.

The book is published by G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

Another country lawyer has come up to New York City to be taken in the city's toils and to become sophisticated. Not on the Chart is the title of a new novel whose author is Algernon Sidney Logan. G. W. Dillingham Co. are the publishers.

Josiah Forbes, trained in boyhood in the strictest tenets of New England education, after having graduated as a "grind" at Harvard, and after having tried life in the army, and as a tutor in a Western college, finds himself at thirty-five an insurance clerk in New York.

In spite of all his good intentions and many consistent efforts to do the manly and right thing he does other things which are at least questionable, and which lead to the wrecking of two lives and to a most unhappy ending of a story which is intense and interesting if it is not a particularly useful one. The book is intended to be a deep phychological study and does not altogether escape its purpose. Its problems are left to the individual reader to study and to solve.

Hollow Bracken, by Hanson Penn Diltz, is announced by the publishers, G. W. Dillingham company, New York, as a novel that will in no small way puzzle the critics. Likewise it may be expected to puzzle the readers. Its features are a lovely young girl with a mysteriously overshadowed past; a guardian who takes her to a magnificent old home about which hangs an air of gloom and secrecy; a curse that hangs over two young lives; an old maniac; a pair of arch conspirators; a maniac bride who waits in darkness through long years waiting for him who never comes; and Hagar the Gypsy, whose character is one of the most striking and the finest of all those presented.

Another romance of the French Revolution appears under the title Vicomte De Puyjoli, written by Jules Claretie, and published by R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. The story opens a year or two before the breaking out of the Revolution in 1789. Vicomte De Puyjoli was a young nobleman, and therefore no welcome figure in Paris in those days when the people reigned and the kings and nobles were the objects of their hatred and unbending cruelty. Handsome, joyous and affectionate, he could not conceive that his nobility alone could make him a victom of the revolution surging in the minds and actions of the populace, and he refused to conceal himself or curb his happy spirit.

Helena, a story of American life, is the product of a Kentuckian, Hon. H. S. Irwin, who turns aside briefly from law, politics and business to try his hand at literary work. It is the story of the strange career of Captain Presley Brannan, his disappearance, a dual life and sensational disclosure under startling circumstances, and is based on fact, which here, as in many instances, is stranger than fiction. It thrills with romance, it is readable and suggestive, and one of the best of G. W. Dillingham company's recent publications.

The Pearl of the Antilles is the title of a modest little book by Frederick M. Noa, and sent out from the Knickerbocker Press of New York. Its purpose and endeavor is to present concisely the leading events of Cuban history, and to analyze the causes which drove the United States into a war with Spain. It is written by an Englishman, but one who in the course of a long career as an educator has had the means, and improved them, for knowing the island and its vicissitudes, and the people and their character. His is a marked instance of "valuable goods done up in small package."

Books Received.

King or Knave: Tale of Huguenot Days. By William Henry Johnson. Little-Brown & Co. $1.50.

The Stolen Story. By Jesse Lynch Williams. Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Fowler. By Beatrice Harraden. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Wild Life at Home: How to Study and Photograph It. By R. Kearton, F. Z. S. Cassell & Co. $1.50.

From the Macmillan Co.:

Men's Tragedies. By R. V. Risley. $1.50.

The Short Line War. By Merwin-Webster. $1.50.

From Doubleday & McClure Co.:

The Professor's Daughter. By Anna Farquhar. $1.25.

Memoirs of Sergeant Burgogne. By Paul Cottin. $1.50.

The United States of Europe. By W. T. Stead. $2.00.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:

Hermoine, and Other Poems. By Edward R. Sill. $1.00.

Thaddeus Stevens. By S. W. McCall. $1.25.

From Harper & Bros.:

Fur and Feather Tales. By Hambien Sears. $1.75.

Danish Fairy Folk Tales. By J. Christian Bay. $1.50.

Thackeray's Ballads, Reviews, Essays, Letters, Sketches, etc. $2.00.

FOUND Important information about the War of the States and its influence on the late war. Lost since '61. Historic value and great interest. Should be in EVERY HOME, for its ready knowledge for the young, in terse quantity for the mature. Send dime or 5 1-cent postage stamps, with plain address, for booklet, to Jno. L. Schilling, 2404 Lawrence ave., Toledo, O. An eye-witness to the capture of John Brown at Harper's Ferry Oct. 18, 1859. The above gives the losses on both sides in 101 battles, and by whom commanded, in the conflict from 1861 to 1865.

THE COMFORTABLE PUTTEE

A Substitute for the Heavy and Multi-Colored Golf Stockings.

There seems to be some reason to believe that the outing stocking, with its heavy and many colored top, will be displaced by a less picturesque but, according to its promoters, a more comfortable garment, known as the puttee, which has been popular with golf players and hunters in England for many years. The puttee—pronounced by those people who know all about it "putty"—must be applied and not put on. It consists of a strip of woollen fabric four inches wide and three yards long, with a tape two yards long fastened at one end. Before placing the puttee in position the strip is rolled like a bandage, with the tape inside. The puttee is wound spirally around the leg five or six times, so as to cover the swell of the calf. Then, to give the bandage a finish, the following direction is given: "Bring the puttee around to the front and from the centre of the front of the leg give it a turn outward from top to bottom, and repeat this process with the next turn, which will bring the face of the puttee inside, and then complete the spiral, winding to the end. Wind the tape round below the knee like a garter, and tuck the end in. The puttee is then secure, and will never come down."

PUTTING ON THE PUTTEE.

THE PUTTEE OR BANDAGE STOCKING COMPLETE.

Besides the plain strip puttee there is a more complete article, which has a spat or shoe top at one end made of the same material. When that is used the spat is slipped over the shoe and is fastened in place with little hooks, which are secured to the inside of the spats, before the winding is begun.

GREEK POLICEMAN.

He looks like a ballet dancer, but instead of that frivolous creature he is one of the prize policemen of Athens. George Gerke of Cincinnati brought the photo-

A GREEK "COPPER."

graph from Athens and gave it to Officer Peter Conroy of the Cincinnati police force. There was quite a sensation among the policemen at the idea of the Athenian on parade in full dress.

In the spring the birds are singing
As they build their summer home,
Blades of grass and buds are springing,
O'er the mead the cattle roam.
In the spring your blood is freighted
With the germs that cause disease,
Humors, boils, are designated
Signals warning you of these.
In the spring that tired feeling
Makes you every duty shirk,—
Makes you feel like begging, stealing,
Rather than engage in work.
But there's something known that will a
Man to health and vigor lead.
You will find Hood's Sarsaparilla
Just exactly what you need.

Time It P. M.

"They tell me your gait was esteemed one of the finest in the regiment."

"You flatter me."

"No, Lieutenant Waggtaff said you marched magnificently."

"The lieutenant may not be a good judge."

"I fancy he is. To my mind there is nothing that makes a man more presentable and really attractive than a graceful walk. My curiosity is greatly aroused. May I ask a favor of you?"

"Certainly."

"Then I would like to see you walk."

And she handed him his hat.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Excellent Thing.

Mrs. Lumley—"Why don't you persuade your husband to have a burglar alarm attached to your house? We had one put in about a month ago."

Mrs. Watkins—"Do you really think it amounts to anything?"

Mrs. Lumley—"Oh, it's an excellent thing. Burglars came around night before last and, owing to the presence of the alarm, my husband and I were able to get into the attic and lock the door before any of the villains had succeeded in setting a foot inside the house."—Chicago News.

Different.

"Remember Bill Pluggett's weddin', don't you?" asked the Oldest Inhabitant.

"Say I do," answered his understudy. "They walked thirty miles to git the preacher to tie the knot."

"Well, when Bill run away from her yistiddy, I hear he took the fast express."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Flies On Cattle.

W. L. McC., West Virginia: There has nothing been discovered that will act as a permanent protection against flies on cattle. They may be kept at bay by repeated applications. Many authorities recommend axle grease, whale oil, cotton seed oil mixed with oil, and other oleoginous substances. The editor thinks there is danger in these, as they tend to close the pores of the skin. Tar water is a good remedy, and is safe; or the application of carbonized water, ¾ oz. to the pint will destroy the eggs, and the wound afterward covered with tar to keep the flies away. Lime should be scattered on the droppings, as in these the flies breed.

Swelling Under Jaw of Sheep.

H. W. W., Ohio: Mix 1 quart of salt with 4 ozs. sulphur, and let the sheep lick it. Give the sheep a little warm gruel through a horn. If the disease becomes severe give Epsom salts, 1 oz.; ginger, 1 drachm, in a quarter of a pint of water. Rub the throat with turpentine, 1 oz.; lard, 8 ozs. Mix well. Keep the sheep away from damp ground and out of rain. Be careful that there is no direct draught of air upon them. Nice, sweet grass is beneficial. A little oil meal added to their food will be of benefit.

Cow Weak After Calving.

W. G. M., Nebraska: Your treatment in the absence of a veterinarian was good. Your cow is suffering from parturient fever. You will do well to give her calomel, ½ drachm; laudanum, 2 ozs.; castor oil, 1 pound. Mix with hot water and molasses, and give in four doses at intervals of 3 hours. After this operates, give her spirits of turpentine, 1 oz.; carbonate of ammonia, ½ oz. Give in a quart of cold gruel. The cow must be gradually brought up to full and generous feed. Many cattle die of this disease in its earlier stages.

Fowls Have Scaly Legs.

Mrs. E. W. T., Iowa: Apply common lamp oil to the legs, and in an hour brush the legs and remove the scales. Then wash the legs and apply this: Sweet oil, 4 ozs.; flowers of sulphur, 2 teaspoonfuls. Keep the chickens away from damp or rains. Give the chickens every morning for a week, boiled bran, in which there is dripped some boiled beef and an onion. Give them plenty of grass and grit.

Horse Has Cramps In Legs.

R. E. S., Iowa: Cramp in the legs may result from standing on a sloping plank floor or other cause. It affects some horses in cold weather. Under any treatment it is likely to recur. The cramp may be relaxed by rubbing the muscles with chloroform, 1 part; soap liniment, 4 parts. This must be well rubbed in. An ounce of chloral hydrate will relieve the spasm if given internally, but the cramp may return soon after the spasm has passed off, which in many cases it does quickly.

Mare Lame.

G. W. B., Tennessee: As your mare relaxes her knee, examine carefully for lameness in the elbow or shoulder. Also search for corn in fore foot. For the enlargement just above the hoof examine to learn if there is an opening into the hoof. If not apply this: Bin-iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Rub a little of this in every day for four days. Then wash off with warm water and soap and heal with unsalted lard. It would require personal examination to determine the seat of the lameness. The editor can only advise you as to how the seat of the lameness may be located. Feel along the tendons of the leg to learn if they have unnatural heat.

Cream Foams In Churn.

H. H., Illinois: There are many things that may cause milk to foam in the churn. The milk may have stood too long before skimming; the cow may not have been given salt while being fed on dry food; the cream may have been allowed to get too sour before churning; the water she drinks may not be of proper purity; the temperature at time of churning may not have been right—57 to 60 degrees. When the particles of butter appear it may be necessary to put a little cold water in the churn. Give the heifer 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in her drinking water once a day for two days. Then give a daily dose of 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda on a mess of scalded bran for two weeks. Let the heifer have plenty of grass.

A Valuable Book

The Blade has received the eleventh biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the years 1897 and 1898. It contains information upon the most profitable method of beef production, pork production and the rearing of farm poultry; also upon the mineral resources of Kansas, and a careful analysis of the state's agricultural statistics for the preceding twenty years, together with tables, statements, summaries and diagrams showing the population, assessed valuation and general development of the state. The work is a most valuable one, embracing as it does matters of great importance on subjects upon which it treats. It requires unusual care and ability to produce such a book, which contains 840 pages, and Kansas is fortunate in having a secretary with such high qualifications as F. D. Coburn to do such admirable work.

Received.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Our Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, 1894-1898. By Frank H. Hitchcock, chief section of foreign markets.

From Hatch Experiment Station. Horticultural division: Correction for bulletin No. 60. Arsenate of lead. The formula and directions for the use of the arsenate of lead should be changed as follows: Formula—11 ounces arsenate of lead, 4 ounces arsenate of soda, 150 gallons of water. This insecticide has the advantage over Paris green that when used in large quanties it will not injure the foliage of the peach, cherry, Japanese plum or other trees of delicate nature. It is, however, more expensive and its effectiveness in destroying the common insects attacking our fruit and garden crops is not so well proven as that of Paris green. It should be given a thorough trial especially on those crops where Paris green is known to be injurious.

"This insecticide is easily prepared by putting 11 oz. acetate of lead in 4 qts. of water in a wooden pail and 4 oz. arsenate of soda (50 per cent strength) in 2 qts of water in another wooden pail and when entirely dissolved mixing in a hogshead or tank containing 150 gallons of water, when a chemical reaction will take place forming arsenate of lead as a pure white precipitate in suspension in the water. If the common 50 gallon barrel or cask is used the formula would be 2 2-3 oz. acetate of lead and 1 1-3 oz. arsenate of soda. "If cold water be used the solution of acetate of lead will require a little time, but however, if the water be hot it will dissolve quickly. It is customary to add from 1 to 4 qts. of glucose to the above amount of water to make the poison adhere more firmly, but this may not be necessary. If it is desired to use larger proportions of the arsenate of lead it is only necessary to use more acetate of lead and arsenate of soda, but always in the proportion given above."

Also, bulletin No. 60, insecticides, fungicides, spraying calendar.

From Experiment station of the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan: The growth of alfalfa in Kansas. By George L. Clothier, assistant botanist.

From Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster: Bulletin 100. The home mixing of fertilizers. Bulletin 101: Oats, comparison of varieties, methods of seeding, condition and quality of seed, preparation of the seed bed, seeding on different soils to exterminate smut, thick and thin seeding. Bulletin 102. Seed and soil treatment and spray calendar. For insect pests and plant diseases.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Add. Mrs. C. B Miller, Box 86, Kokomo, Ind.

Blood Cure Sent Free

A Free Trial Treatment Sent Privately By Mail to All Who Suffer.

A Remarkable Remedy for a Terrible Affliction—The Cure is Permanent.

A free trial treatment is being sent out by the State Medical Institute in order to demonstrate the fact that the most horrible of all diseases can be cured. There is a great deal of controversy over this subject among those who declare the disease incurable but the facts are indubitable and must be acknowledged. The action of this new remedy is peculiar. The physician in charge of the institute has had a long and varied experience treating this disease of the blood, and about two years ago after a long series of experiments he found the exact specific that drives the poison, renders it afeless and eliminates it from the body. Having personally examined many hundreds of cases and familiarized himself with every detail of the disease, his discovery came naturally and has never failed him. One of his recent cures was a most hopeless case, the disease having caused the hair to fall out and the body was one mass of putrescent sores, boils, blotches and unsightly disfigurements. In ten days the entire outer skin was healed and there was noticeable improvement in all other respects. A brief continuation of the remedy brought about a radical cure.

The free trial treatment has saved a great many who otherwise were doomed to early destruction, and it was this object which induced the Institute to make the offer. In all cases where the sores have become characteristic of the disease, the sufferer fully realizes the name and nature of his or her affliction, but a great many who have inherited the disease or who have recently contracted it should ask the Institute for their 44-page book describing fully the disease and also explaining the action of their new remedy Sinlide. Send your name and address to Blood Cure Star Medical Institute, 1200 Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and they will forward, prepaid, a free trial treatment that will bring to the sufferer such wonderful relief, such an ecstatic feeling of joy for the improvement shown as to fully compensate for the suffering and despair that previous failure has caused. Write today without fail.

No. 214—Three-spring Extension-Top Carriage. Price, complete, with lamps, fenders, curtains, storm aprons and pole or shafts, $65; usual retail price, $85.

HOW MUCH CAN I SAVE?

This is a question that every man should ask himself when it comes to a business proposition. For instance, we manufacture vehicles and harness and sell them at wholesale prices. On this plant the saving to you is **about 35 per cent;** that is, you would have to pay your dealer just this item worth or more than we charge and are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. We make every vehicle we sell and ship our goods anywhere for examination and guarantee everything. You have the advantage of selecting from the newest designs, latest styles, finest and most substantial grades of material. Above all you have a guarantee of quality at a reasonable price. 144-page illustrated catalogue FREE.

No. 130—Two-Passenger Canopy Top Surrey, has 1-inch cushion rubber tires. Complete with side curtains and storm apron, for $85.

Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co. W. B. PRATT, Secretary. **Elkhart, Indiana.**

$16.50 **NO MONEY IN ADVANCE!!

Talmage's Sermon.

LIFE'S VICISSITUDES.

Their Meaning Explained So That All May Understand.

This sermon of Dr. Talmage calls the roll of many stirring memories and interprets the meaning of life's vicissitudes. The text is Psalm xxxix. 3: "While I was musing, the fire burned."

Here is David, the Psalmist, with the forefinger of his right hand against his temple, and the door shut against the world, engaged in contemplation. And it would be well for us to take the same posture often, while we sit down in sweet solitude to contemplate.

In a small island off of the coast of Nova Scotia I once passed a Sabbath in delightful solitude, for I had resolved that I would have one day of entire quiet before I entered upon autumnal work. I thought to have spent the day in laying out plans for Christian work; but instead of that it became a day of tender reminiscence. I reviewed my pastorate. I shook hands with an old departed friend, whom I shall greet again when the curtains of life are lifted. The days of my boyhood came back, and I was ten years of age, and I was eight, and I was five. There was but one house on the island, and yet from Sabbath daybreak, when the bird-chant woke me, until the evening melted into the Bay of Fundy, from shore to shore there were ten thousand memories, and the groves were ahum with voices that had long ago ceased.

Youth is apt too much to spend all its time in looking forward. Old age is apt too much to spend all its time in looking backward. People in middle age and on the apex look both ways. It would be well for us, I think, however, to spend more time in reminiscence. By the constitution of our nature we spend most of the time looking forward. And the vast majority of people live not so much in the present as in the future. I find that you mean to make a reputation, you mean to establish yourself, and the advantages that you expect to achieve absorb a great deal of your time. But I see no harm in this, if it does not make you discontented with the present, or disqualify you for existing duties. It is a useful thing sometimes to look back, and to see the dangers we have escaped, and to see the sorrows we have suffered, and the trials and wanderings of our earthly pilgrimage, and to sum up our enjoyments. I mean, so far as God may help me, to stir up your memory of the past, so that in the review you may be encouraged and humbled and urged to pray.

There is a chapel in Florence with a fresco by Guido. It was covered up with two inches of stucco until our American and European artists went there, and after long toil removed the covering and restored the fresco. And I am aware that the memory of the past, so far as the Lord may help me, to take away the covering, that the old picture may shine out again. I want to bind in one sheaf all your past advantages, and I want to bind in another sheaf all your past adversities. It is a precious harvest, and I must be cautious how I swing the scythe.

Among the greatest advantages of your past life was an early home and its surroundings. The bad men of the day, for the most part, dip their heated passions out of the boiling spring of an unhappy home. We are not surprised to find that Byron's heart was a concentration of sin, when we hear his mother was abandoned, and that she made sport of his infirmity, and often called him "the lame brat." He who has vicious parents has to fight every inch of his way if he would maintain his integrity, and at last reach the home of the good in heaven. Perhaps your early home was in a city. It may have been when Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, was residential as now it is commercial, and Canal street, New York, was far up town. That old house in the city may have been demolished or changed into stores, and it seemed like sacrilege to you for there was more meaning in that small house than there was in a granite mansion or a turreted cathedral. Looking back, you see it as though it were yesterday—the sitting room, where the loved one sat by the plain lamplight, the mother at the evening stand, the brothers and sisters perhaps long ago gathered into the skies, then plotting mischief on the floor or under the table, your father with firm voice commanding a silence that lasted half a minute.

Oh, those were good days! If you had your foot hurt, your mother always had a soothing salve to heal it. If you were wronged in the street, your father was always ready to protect you. The year was one round of frolic and mirth. Your greatest trouble was an April shower, more sunshine than shower. The heart had not been ransacked by trouble, nor had sickness broken it, and no lamb had a warmer sheepfold than the home in which your childhood nestled.

Perhaps you were brought up in the country. You stand now to-day in memory under the old tree. You clubbed it for fruit that was not quite ripe, because you couldn't wait any longer. You hear the brook rumbling along over the pebbles. You step again into the furrow where your father in his shirt sleeves shouted to the lazy oxen. You frighten the swallows from the rafters of the barn, and take just one egg, and silence your conscience by saying they will not miss it. You take a drink again out of the very bucket that the old well fetched up. You go for the cows at night, and find them pushing their heads through the bars. Oftimes in the dusty and busy streets you wish you were home again on that cool grass, or in the rag-carpeted hall of the farm-house, through which there came the breath of new-mown hay or the blossom of buckwheat.

You may have in your windows now beautiful plants and flowers brought from across the seas, but not one of them stirs in your soul so much charm and memory as the old ivy and the yellow sunflower that stood sentinel along the garden-walk, and the forget-me-nots playing hide and seek amid the long grass. The father who used to come in sunburnt from the field, and sit down on the door-sill and wipe the sweat from his brow may have gone to his everlasting rest. The mother who used to sit at the door, a little bent over, cap and spectacles on, her face mellowing with the vicissitudes of many years, may have put down her gray head on the pillow in the valley, but forget that home you never will. Have you thanked God for it? Have you rehearsed all these blessed reminiscences? Oh, thank God for a Christian father; thank God for a Christian mother; thank God for an early Christian altar at which you were taught to kneel; thank God for an early Christian home.

I bring to mind another passage in the history of your life. The day came when you set up your own household. The days passed along in quiet blessedness. You twain sat at the table morning and night and talked over your plans for the future. The most insignificant affair in your life became the subject of mutual consultation and advisement. You were so happy you felt you never could be any happier. One day a dark cloud hovered over your dwelling, and it got darker and darker, but out of that cloud the shining messenger of God descended to incarnate an immortal spirit. Two little feet started on an eternal journey, and you were to lead them, a gem to flash in heaven's coronet, and you to polish it; eternal ages of light and darkness watching the starting out of a newly created creature. You rejoiced and you trembled at the responsibility that in your possession an immortal treasure was placed. You prayed and rejoiced, and wept and wondered; you were earnest in supplication that you might lead it through life into the kingdom of God. There was a tremor in your earnestness. There was a double interest about that home. There was an additional interest why you should stay there and be faithful, and when in a few months your house was filled with the music of the child's laughter, you were struck through with the fact that you had a stupendous mission.

Have you kept that vow? Have you neglected any of these duties? Is your home as much to you as it used to be? Have those anticipations been gratified? Gold help you in your solemn reminiscence, and let His mercy fall upon your soul, if your kindness has been ill requited. God have mercy on the parent, on the wrinkles of whose face is written the story of a child's sin. God have mercy on the mother who, in addition to her other pangs, has the pang of a child's iniquity. Oh, there are many, many sad sounds in this sad world, but the saddest sound that is ever heard is the breaking of a mother's heart!

I find another point in your life history. You found one day you were in the wrong road; you could not sleep at night. There was just one word that seemed to sob through your banking house, or through your office, or your shop, or your bedroom, and that word was "Eternity." You said, "I'm not ready for it. Oh God, have mercy." The Lord heard. Peace came to your heart. In the breath of the hill and in the waterfall's dash you heard the voice of God's love; the clouds and the trees hailed you with gladness; you came into the house of God. You remember how your hand trembled as you took up the cup of the communion. You remember the old minister who consecrated it, and you remember the church officials who carried it through the aisle. You remember the old people who at the close of the service took your hand in theirs in congratulatory sympathy, as much as to say, "Welcome, home, you long prodigal," and though those hands be all withered away, that communion Sabbath is resurrected to-day; it is resurrected with all its prayers and songs, and tears, and sermons, and transfiguration. Have you kept those vows? Have you been a backslider? God help you. This day kneel at the foot of mercy and start again for heaven. Start now as you started then. I rouse your soul by that reminiscence.

But I must not spend any more of my time in going over the advantages of your life. I just put them in one great sheaf, and I call them up in your memory with one loud harvest song, such as the reapers sing. Praise the Lord, ye blood-bought immortals on earth! Praise the Lord, ye crowned spirits of heaven!

But some of you have not always had a smooth life. Some of you are now in the shadow. Others had their troubles years ago, you are a mere wreck of what you once were. I must gather up the sorrows of your past life; but how shall I do it? You say that is impossible, as you have had so many troubles and adversities. Then I will just take two, the first trouble and the last trouble. As when you are walking along the street and there has been music in the distance, you unconsciously find yourself keeping step to the music, so when you started life your very life was a musical time-beat. The air was full of joy and hilarity; with the bright clear oar you made the boat skip; you went on, and life grew brighter, until, after awhile, suddenly a voice from heaven said, "Halt!" and quick as the sunshine you halted; you grew pale, you confronted your first sorrow. You had no idea that the flush on your child's cheek was an unhealthy flush. You said it cannot be anything serious. Death in slippered feet walked round about the cradle. You did not hear the tread; but after awhile the truth flashed on you. You walked the floor. Oh, if you could, with your strong, stout hand, have wrenched that child from the destroyer! You went to your room, and you said, "God, save my child! God, save my child!" The world seemed going out in darkness. You said, "I can't bear it, I can't bear it." You felt as if you could not put the long lashes over the bright eyes, never to see them again sparkle. If you could have taken that little one in your arms, and with it leaped the grave, how gladly you would have done it! If you could let your property go, your houses go, your land and your storehouse go, how gladly you would have allowed them to depart if you could only have kept that one treasure!

But one day there came up a chill blast that swept through the bedroom and instantly all the lights went out, and there was darkness—thick, murky, impenetrable, shuddering darkness. But God did not leave you there. Mercy spoke. As you took up the bitter cup, to put it to your lips, God said: "Let it pass," and forthwith, as by the hand of angels, another cup was put into your hands; it was the cup of God's consolation. And as you have sometimes lifted the head of a wounded soldier and poured wine into his lips, so God puts his left arm under your head, and with his right hand he pours into your lips the wine of his comfort and his consolation, and you looked at the empty cradle and looked at your broken heart, and you looked at the Lord's chastisement, and you said: "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

Ah, it was your first trouble. How did you get over it? God comforted you. You have been a better man ever since. You have been a better woman ever since. In the decay of the closing days of the sepulchre you heard the clanging of the open gate of heaven, and you felt an irresistible drawing heavenward. You have been spiritually better ever since that night when the little one for the last time put its arms around your neck and said: "Good night, papa; good-night, mamma. Meet me in heaven."

But I must come to your latest sorrow. What was it? Perhaps it was sickness. The child's tread on the stair or the tick of the watch on the stand disturbed you. Through the long, weary days you counted the figures in the carpet or the flowers in the wall paper. Oh, the weariness of exhaustion! Oh, the burning pangs! Would God it were morning, would God it were night, was your frequent cry. But you are better, or perhaps even well. Have you thanked God that to-day you can come out in the fresh air; that you are in your place to hear God's name, and to sing God's praise, and to implore God's forgiveness? Bless the Lord who healeth all our diseases, and redeemeth our lives from destruction!

Perhaps your last sorrow was a financial embarrassment. I congratulate some of you on your lucrative profession or occupation, on ornate apparel, on a commodious residence—everything you put your hands on seems to turn to gold. But there are others of you who are like the ship on which Paul sailed where two seas met, and you are broken by the violence of the waves. By an unadvised indorsement, or by a conjunction of unforeseen events, or by fire or storm, or a senseless panic, you have been flung headlong, and where you once dispensed great charities now you have hard work to win your daily bread. Have you forgotten to thank God for your days of prosperity, and that through your trials some of you have made investments which will continue after the last bank of this world has exploded, and the silver and gold are molten in the fires of a burning world? Have you, amid all your losses and discouragements, forgot that there was bread on your table this morning, and that there shall be a shelter for your head from the storm, and there is air for your lungs, and food for your heart, and light for your eye, and a glad and glorious triumphant religion for your soul?

Perhaps your little trouble was a bereavement. The heart which in childhood was your refuge, the parental heart, and which has been a source of the quickest sympathy ever since, has suddenly become silent forever. And now sometimes, whenever in sudden annoyance and without deliberation you say, "I will go and tell mother," the thought flashes on you: "I have no mother." Or the father, with voice less tender, but with heart as loving, watchful of all your ways, exultant over your success without saying much, although the old people do talk it over by themselves, his trembling hand on that staff which you now keep as a family relic, his memory embalmed in grateful hearts—is taken away forever. Or there was your companion in life, sharer of your joys and sorrows, taken, leaving the heart an old ruin, where the ill winds blow over a wide wilderness of desolation, the sands of the desert driving across the place which once bloomed like the garden of God. And Abraham mourns for Sarah at the cave of Machpelah. As you were moving along your path in life, suddenly, right before you, was an open grave. People looked down, and they saw it was only a few feet deep and a few feet wide, but to you it was a cavern, down which went all your hopes and all your expectations. But cheer up in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Comforter. He is not going to forsake you. Did the Lord take that child out of your arms? Why, he is going to shelter it better than you could. He is going to array it in a white robe, and palm branch and have it all ready to greet you at your coming home. Blessed the broken heart that Jesus heals! Blessed the importunate cry that Jesus compassionates! Blessed the weeping eye from which the soft hand of Jesus wipes away the tear!

Some years ago I was sailing down the St. John river, which is the Rhine and the Hudson commingled in one scene of beauty and grandeur, and while I was on the deck of the steamer a gentleman pointed out the places of interest, and he said: "All this is interval land, and it is the richest land in all the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia." "What," said I, "do you mean by interval land?" "Well," he said, "this land is submerged for a part of the year; spring freshets come down, and all these plains are overflowed with the water, and the water leaves a rich deposit, and when the waters are gone the harvest springs up, and there is a richer harvest for it than of elsewhere." And I instantly thought: "It is not the heights of the church, and it is not the heights of this world that are the scene of the greatest prosperity, but the soul over which the floods of sorrow have gone; the soul over which the forces of tribulation have torn their way, that yields the greatest fruits of righteousness and the largest harvest for time, and the richest harvest for eternity. Bless God that your soul is interval land!

There is one more point of absorbing reminiscence, and that is the last hour of life, when we have to look over all our past existence. What a moment that will be! I place Napoleon's dying reminiscence on St. Helena beside Mrs. Judson's dying reminiscence in the harbor of St. Helena, the same island, twenty years after. Napoleon's dying reminiscence was one of delirium—Tete d'armee —"Head of the army." Mrs. Judson's dying reminiscence, as she came home from her missionary toil and her life of self-sacrifice for God, dying in the cabin of the ship in the harbor of St. Helena, was, "I always did love the Lord Jesus Christ." And then the historian says, she fell into a sound sleep for an hour, and woke amid the songs of angels. I place the dying reminiscence of Augustus Caesar against the dying reminiscence of the Apostle Paul. The dying reminiscence of Augustus Caesar was, addressing his attendants, "Have I played my part well on the stage of life?" and they answered in the affirmative, and he said, "Why, then, don't you applaud me?" The dying reminiscence of Paul the apostle was, I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give me in that day, and not to me only, but to all them that love his appearing." Augustus Caesar died amid pomp and great surroundings. Paul uttered his dying reminiscence looking up through the wall of a dungeon. God grant that our dying pillow may be the closing of a useful life, and the opening of a glorious eternity.

How Mrs. Pinkham HELPED MRS. GOODEN.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 12,733]

"I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. For years I had female troubles and did nothing for them. Of course I became no better and finally broke down entirely. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb and inflammation of ovaries.

"I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then after nearly two months the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and their medicine alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of her Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine.

"The first remark that greets me now is 'How much better you look!' and you may be sure I never hesitate to tell the cause of my health."—MRS. E. J. GOODEN, ACKLEY, IA.

SAVED BY A FOOTBALL.

The wreck of the Stella on the Casquets was naturally the occasion of many strange incidents and many marvelous escapes. One of the survivors, whose portrait we give, was a boy named Arnold. After the first shock had taken place, and the passengers were doing what they could to prepare for the worst, the mother of young Arnold had the presence of mind to tie a football around the neck of her son. Although the swirl of the sinking ship at first submerged him, Arnold came to the surface again, owing to the football, and after great privations was eventually saved.

YOUNG ARNOLD.

After the Blizzard.

"Landlord, I heard some strange cries of distress in the night."

"From the direction of the woods?"

"Yes; I thought I saw a wretched, half-clad vagabond flying across the snowy field with a pack of dogs at his heels, and I'm sure I heard shots as he dashed among the trees."

"Yes, yes; that's all right."

"Who or what was it?"

"I tell you it's all right. That was the chump of a prophet who predicted a warm, snowless winter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is pure and palatable.

For years it has been used for coughs and colds, for consumption, for those whose blood is thin or colorless, whose systems are emaciated or run down.

For children it means health and strength, stronger bones and teeth, and food for the growing mind.

Baby gains in weight and thrives when Scott's Emulsion is added to its milk.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THE WORLD IS PAGAN.

MAJORITY OF ITS POPULATION COMPOSED OF HEATHENS.

Some Startling Statistics Concerning Christianity and Paganism—Latter Increasing Rapidly.

Now that the United States has acquired several alien peoples in the east and in the west, and other civilized nations are reaching for their respective slices of China, that big heathen nation, the efforts of Christian missionaries are redoubled to convert the alien peoples.

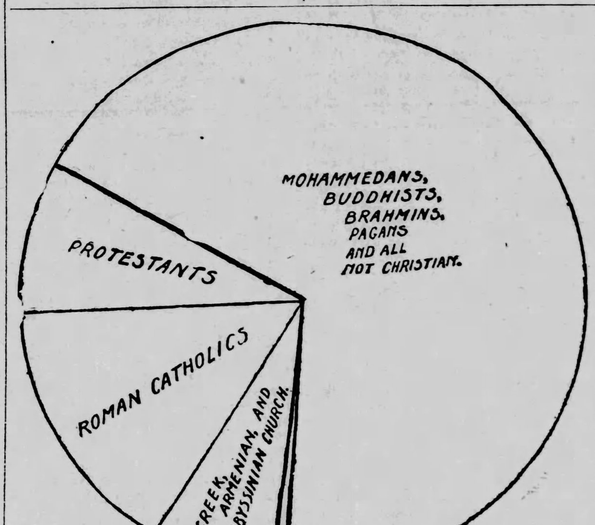


CHART SHOWING THE DIVISION OF THE WORLD BETWEEN CHRISTIANS AND INFIDELS AND PAGANS.

Protestants are turning their efforts not only toward China but toward Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, while the work of the Roman Catholics is directed to holding what has been gained in these localities, and making new converts in China.

There is plenty of room and field for their work. The latest figures prepared this year to show what has been done up to this end of the century, show that more than half of the world is still heathen or pagan. According to these figures, the Protestants constitute only 9 4-10 per cent of the people in the world; the Roman Catholics, 14 8-10 per cent; the Greek, Armenian and Abyssinian churches, 7 per cent; and the Jews, 4-10 of 1 per cent, making a total percentage of 31 6-10. And this is without counting those who live in Christian countries, but do not believe in any creed or go to any church.

Striking Statistics.

On the other hand, the Mohammedans constitute 13 7-10 per cent of the world's population; the Buddhists and Brahmins 46 2-10, and all others, pagans and heathens, 8 6-10 per cent. Leaving the Mohammedans out of the question, the percentage of pagans and heathens is 54 8-10.

The figures on which these percentages are based assume that the population of the world is 1,452,000,000, made up of 137,000,000 Protestants, 216,000,000 Roman Catholics, 95,000,000 Greeks, Armenians and Abyssinians; 672,000,000 Buddhists and Brahmins, 200,000,000 Mohammedans, 7,000,000 Jews, and 125,000,000 of other creeds. The total number of Christians is 448,000,000, and the toal number of others is 1,004,000,000.

So, after a century of the most active and concerted missionary effort since the beginning of the Christian era, there are upward of 800,000,000 persons in the world who have not embraced the gospel.

More striking than this even is the fact that heathenism is increasing as compared with Christianity. By natural increase of birth there are 250,000,000 more heathens in the world than there were in the beginning of the century. And they continue to increase by 3,500,000 a year. This is far beyond the increase, from year to year, in the number of converts of Christianity in heathen lands.

The increase of the heathen in India alone in one year is three times greater than the number of all the Protest Christians converted in heathen lands in the last century. The Hindoo and Mohammedan population in India every ten years increases to a number equal to half the population of the United States. All the Bibles printed since the invention of the printing press would not be enough to give one to each person in India who is without it, nor would they equal in number the different idols that are worshiped in that land.

Religious statistics as to uncivilized countries are, at the best, guesses, and the difference between some of the guesses would populate the United States. By Dr. Pierson, in his book on "Modern Acts of the Apostles," it is estimated that in the Greek and Oriental churches there are from 84,000,000 to 99,000,000 people; in the Roman Catholic church there are from 175,000,000 to 210,000,000; of Mohammedans there are from 160,000,000 to 200,000,000; of "pagans," so called, there are from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000; of "heathens," so called, there are from 609,000,000 to 714,000,000; and of Protestants 150,000,000. This gives in totals from 1,378,000,000 to 1,623,000,000 for the population of the earth.

Religions In America.

The United States has more Catholics than adherents of any other religious sect. Next comes the Methodist, and after them the Baptists. The total number of church communicants, according to the Baptist Year Book, is 28,443,114, which is about a third of the whole population. The greatest strength of the Catholics is in New England and New York, where they are composed mainly of Irish immigrants and their descendants, and of French Canadians. In Louisiana they are strong, coming from the descendants of the French and Spanish settlers. In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona this sect also is strong. Their total strength is 8,395,178.

The Methodists and the Baptists are widely dispersed, their heaviest strength being in the Southern states. The Methodists have 5,898,094 adherents and the Baptists 4,479,261. The Presbyterians are found in greatest strength in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and thence westward, and their church membership is 1,552,401. The Lutherans, 1,520,552, are mainly in the Northern states of the Mississippi valley, where also the Christians are, especially. The strength of the Congregationalists 625,864 is in New England. In western Connecticut is the heaviest strength of the Episcopalians, who altogether number 688,374. The balance belong to scattered creeds and sects.

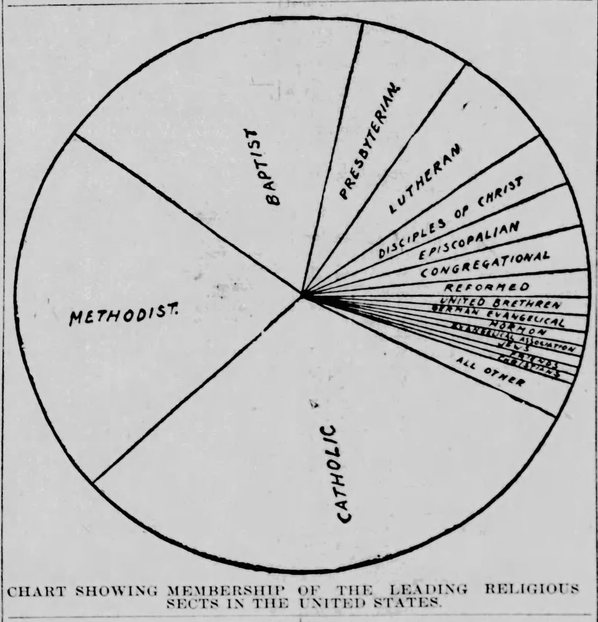


CHART SHOWING MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEADING RELIGIOUS SECTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE RED-HEADED GIRL.

She Can Be Found In Every Part of the World. Fortunately.

The geographical distribution of red-headed girls is fortunately wide. They can be found in every inhabited quarter of the world.

White horses have nothing to do with it. Red-headed girls are just as plentiful in New York now that trolley cars and automobiles have come into use, says the New York World.

The so-called dark races are frequently glorified by giving locks. The Spaniards are swarthy as a race, but the purest blooded Castilians frequently show traces of their Visigothic blood by blue eyes and red hair. The Infanta Eulalie, who visited this country in 1893, is red-headed.

Red-haired Italians are fairly numerous in Italy, though not in New York. They are most numerous in the northern provinces, where there is the greatest infusion of German blood.

And there is no girl in the world prettier than a red-haired Italian or Spaniard, except it be a red-haired American.

In Ireland a red-haired girl is made miserable by being called a "Dane." This epithet is a legacy of a thousand years or more, from the time when the Danes actually did override the coasts of Britain.

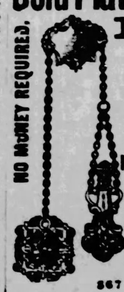
In a similar manner the Norseman who invaded Sicily centuries ago and intermarried with the inhabitants left descendants with gleaming brain thatches.

The Turks are all light-haired, blue-eyed race, and their children are everywhere scattered about Asia and Northern Africa.

And where there aren't any red-haired girls by nature—as among the Moors and Arabs—the glowing locks are commonest of all. The women all dye their jetty tresses to a most lovely red with henna.

Gold Plated Chatelaine FREE

NO MONEY REQUIRED.



Your choice of this beautiful gold plated Chatelaine, or a gold filled ring, for selling 30 of our

LADIES' GOLD PLATED BEAUTY PINS AT 5 CENTS EACH.

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Just send us your name and address, saying you will sell the pins or return them, and we will mail them at once, on receipt of your letter. Everybody needs several of these pins. You can sell them in a few minutes at 5 cents each. Send today—don't wait.

LADIES PIN CO.

567 Schiller Building, Chicago

The Sunday School.

LESSON 8, MAY 21, 1899.

Christ Before the High Priest.

John 18:15-27.

Memory verses: 23-25.

Golden Text: He came unto his own, and his own received him not.—John 1:11.

15. And Simon Peter followed Jesus, and so did another disciple: that disciple was known unto the high priest, and went in with Jesus into the palace of the high priest.

16. But Peter stood at the door without. Then went out that other disciple, which was known unto the high priest, and spake unto her that kept the door, and brought in Peter.

17. Then saith the damsel that kept the door unto Peter, Art not thou also one of this man's disciples? He saith, I am not.

18. And the servants and officers stood there, who had made a fire of coals, for it was cold; and they warmed themselves: and Peter stood with them, and warmed himself.

19. The high priest then asked Jesus of his disciples, and of his doctrine.

20. Jesus answered him, I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing.

21. Why askest thou me? ask them which heard me, what I have said unto them: behold, they know what I said.

22. And when he had thus spoken, one of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand, saying, Answerest thou the high priest so?

23. Jesus answered him, If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil: but if well, why smitest thou me?

24. Now Annas had sent him bound unto Caiaphas the high priest.

25. And Simon Peter stood and warmed himself. They said therefore unto him, Art not thou also one of his disciples? He denied it, and said, I am not.

26. One of the servants of the high priest, being his kinsman whose ear Peter cut off, saith, Did not I see thee in the garden with him?

27. Peter then denied again: and immediately the cock crew.

Illustrative Applications.

And Simon Peter followed Jesus, and so did another disciple (v. 15). But Peter's following was "afar off." Luke tells us. There are two sorts of following,—close, like John's, which means unquestioning loyalty; distant, like Peter's, which holds possible cowardice and treason. Of which sort is your following?

Now that disciple was known unto the high priest, and entered in with Jesus into the court of the high priest. The high priest was the foremost man in Jerusalem. To personally know him was a social opportunity and distinction. John uses his social power for his Lord. There is a deep lesson here. So many, rising into social place and power, forget or refuse to manage them for the Lord. Social position is a great religious opportunity. Do not hide this talent under a napkin, if such be yours, but invest it royally for Jesus.

So the other disciple, which was known unto the high priest, went out and spake unto her that kept the door, and brought in Peter. The maid therefore that kept the door saith unto Peter, Art thou also one of this man's disciples? He saith, I am not (vs. 16, 17). Both Peter and John were in company hostile to the Master. To John that company was safety for loyalty. To Peter the same company was danger and disaster to loyalty. What made the difference? It is deeply instructive. John at once confessed his adhesion to Jesus, and so the continued enmity of those around pressed him into further confession constant, strong. Peter kept back from immediate confession, and so the enmity of Jesus to those around got more and more between him and full confession, steadily rendering it more and more difficult, if not true. What was safety in the one case was danger in the other. What made the difference was instant and brave confession in the one case, the want of it in the other. So may we mold circumstance, or be meanly molded by it. At once, in any circumstance, let it be known that you are Christ's. Hesitate, and you have given circumstance bad mortgage on yourself. Notice also that slight things may turn themselves into searching tests. The question of a serving-maid became the touch-stone of Peter's devotion. Do not think only great things will try you. Small things can and will as really.

Now the servants and officers were standing there. Peter also was with them standing (v. 18). If Peter had stood with Jesus in the trial hall, as John did, instead of with those hostile to Jesus, Peter had not so sadly fallen. The position you take will make great difference. Be brave. Do not allow yourself in place equivocal.

The Devil tempts us not—tis we tempt him,
Beckoning his skill with opportunity.

The high priest therefore asked Jesus of his disciples, and of his teaching. Jesus answered him, I have spoken openly to the world, etc., (vs. 19, 20). The emphasis is on that "I." How exquisite and quick is the care of Jesus for his disciples! He will make no answer concerning them. He immediately makes answer concerning himself, distracting attention from them. Take courage, troubled one. Such beautiful and sedulous care is about you.

Why askest thou me? ask them that have heard me; behold, these know the things which I said (v. 21). Learn the righteousness of a right self-defense. Jesus will not allow his right to be lawlessly trampled on. The high-priest is questioning in order to entangling and tripping, not in order to fair trial. This Jesus calmly and strongly resents. Every man has right to fair treatment. Such right he has right also to demand. But let him do it, not angrily, but with serene self-control, as Jesus did.

Jesus answered him. If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil; but if well, why smitheest thou me? (v. 23). Here is illustration of true meekness—a strong and beautiful self-control in the presence of affront.

Now Simon Peter was standing and warming himself (v. 25). I think this statement most significant. To me it seems to tell that Peter had gotten more careful of his own comfort than of his Master's cause and danger. I fear me there are too many like him, cushioning themselves, instead of enduring hardness for their Lord.

Peter therefore denied again (v. 27). Of course. The first denial soon grew crop of a third. You can not sin just once. The first sin is seed to others. Obsta initiis,—"Resist beginnings." That is the only safety.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

Is My Blood Pure?

This is a question of vast importance to all who wish to be well. If your blood is impure you cannot expect good health, unless you begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. This great medicine makes the blood pure and puts the system in good health, cures spring humors and that tired feeling.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, billiousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

He and Human Nature.

"I have been trying for nearly a year," he said, "to get a chance to ask you to be my wife."

"Ah, Francis," she replied, "I am glad to know that you are persevering, and I shall not let your constancy of purpose go unrewarded. I will be yours."

"Oh, but I suppose I ought to have explained first," he made haste to answer, "that now the chance is offered I haven't any desire to accept it. What a queer thing human nature is, isn't it? People are always longing for that which they do not possess, and when they finally get it, or have a chance to get it, they don't want it."

She was too busy looking hard at nothing to reply.—Chicago News.

Suicide.

Hopper was born a newspaper "print;"
He knew the ropes by heart;
As much as the stone and the type machines
Of the office he was part.
He obeyed instructions devoutly—
Too closely, perhaps. Poor Hoppy!
For his "take" fell out of the window one night.
And Hopper "followed copy."
—Philadelphia North American.

Limited Belief.

Facetious Guest—I can tell from your looks that you believe in spiritualism. Am I right?

Solemn Waiter—Well, I do have some faith in table tipping.—Indianapolis Journal.

IRELAND'S REVOLUTION.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT WENT INTO OPERATION APRIL 3.

Irishmen Have as Much Voice In Their Home Government as Have Citizens of the United States.

A peaceful revolution has taken place in Ireland. It was not the result of Fenianism, nor of dynamite outrages, nor of any effort by force of arms to compel the British government to grant Irish freedom. In the Parliamentary session of 1897, Arthur Balfour, speaking in the name of the British ministry, announced its determination to give to Ireland a full and complete scheme of self-government, in which the people of every grade and class should have participation, by placing the electorate on a broad democratic basis. Balfour stood by his guns, and the bill became a law.

Under the old regime, the Irish people had practically no voice in the local government. All the public business of the counties—the levying of taxes, the ordering of public works, the expenditure of the money raised by taxation—was in the hands of the county grand juries, the members of which were named by the lord lieutenant of Ireland. This system dated back to the days of James I. A like system, independent of and irresponsible to the people, controlled all administrative affairs, while municipal government was a mockery, because of the restricted suffrage.

The new law changed all that. The grand jurors and all the old machinery of government by the landlords were swept out of existence. The elections under the same law were held on April 3. The voters chose members of the county councils, which bodies have almost unrestricted control of all county affairs, and urban district councils or urban guardians. There were two ballot-boxes at every polling-place, painted of differing colors. Each voter received two ballots, also of different colors, which he marked, and deposited each in the box of its own color.

The elections were remarkably quiet. There were no disturbances at the polls. Politically the battle was between the Nationalists or home rulers, and the Unionists. The former won by sweeping majorities. The main fight, of course, was for the election of members of the county councils, which take the places of the grand juries. In the province of Connaught, comprising six counties, there were elected 88 Nationalists and 3 Unionists; in Munster, with seven counties, 147 Nationalists and 10 Unionists. In Leinster, with 12 counties, 226 Nationalists and 23 Unionists; in Ulster, with 9 counties, 97 Nationalists and 83 Unionists. The totals for all Ireland are: Nationalists 551, Unionists 119.

There were many surprises at the elections. Several of the Unionists who were elected owe their success to the opposition of the Catholic bishops and priests. In County Limerick, which is overwhelmingly Catholic, Lord Dunraven was elected, though he was opposed by the bishop of Limerick and some of his priests. The O'Conor Don, an Unionist, was savagely fought by William O'Brien, Michael Davitt, and the Catholic press, but was victorious. Lord Frederick Fitzgerald was elected for Maynooth, the seat of the celebrated college for educating priests, and there were several other similar cases.

The Dublin Daily Independent, a Catholic paper, speaking of the contests in County Kildare, says:

"The most noticeable feature of all was the refusal of the people to vote as the priests, who interfered, told them. The determination in refusing to submit to clerical dictation here and elsewhere is a healthy indication. Both in Kildare and in Newbridge those who tried to control the people got a bad fall. A really inexcusable attempt was made to defeat the Parnellite candidate for the Kilkenny division. The fact that he is one of the most exemplary Catholics in Ireland was no protection for him against attacks, made solely on the ground that he was an independent nationalist."

Many of the new county councilors are small tenant farmers, mechanics and laborers, and the only doubt expressed is whether the new councils will have the capacity to transact public affairs in a business-like and common sense way. It is said that a majority of these elected have very little idea of political administration affairs, or of the scope and limit of just legislation. They hold greatly enlarged powers, and can do many things which the old grand juries were not allowed to do. Formerly, if a franchise for a branch railway was needed, or a wagon-road required improvement, or if a city wanted a franchise for electric lighting or a gas plant, or other public improvement, the British Parliament had to grant permission. Now these powers are all in the hands of the county councils, along with that of levying taxes. Hence there is some apprehension that the new councils may do unwise or expensive things.

There is, in every county council, however, a sprinkling of men elected who have experience, and it is believed that the enthusiasm for the public good on the part of the less competent members, and their desire to disprove the ancient taunt that the Irish people are incapable of wise self-government will prompt them to go slowly and cautiously and avoid rash experiments.

The workings of the new plan will be watched with great interest. Ireland has a fuller measure of self-government than she has dreamed of for 700 years. An Irishman has as much to say about his local government as as a citizen of Ohio has regarding regarding county and state government. Ireland has home rule, not as a result of rebellion or agitation, but granted because sagacious statesmen saw the time was ripe to undo the wrongs of centuries, and make needed reforms in the government of the Green Isle.

In the Menagerie.

"Anyhow," observed the philosophic visitor, who was making the rounds of the cages, "this is a community where there are none of the jealousies and heartburnings, and envyings, that characterize what we call society in the human family."

"I don't know about that," replied the cynical visiter. "I notice the giraffe looks down upon the rhinoceros, and the rhinoceros turns up his nose at the big snake, and the big snake puts out his tongue at the whole collection of curiosities."—Chicago Tribune.

A Remarkable Man.

"Oh, dear, yes, my husband is one of the cleverest men I ever saw. I don't believe there is anything he can't do. Why, do you know what?"

"No, what?"

"When we were coming home from New York the other day he actually succeeded in opening one of the car windows."—Chicago News.

Characteristic of the Brute.

Daisy—I thought you hated Dick Dashleigh, and yet I saw him hugging you last night.

Mazie (blushing)—Well, I believe I did say he was a bear.—Kansas City Independent.

Planning for Future Pleasures.

"Josephine is so thoughtful."

"In what way?"

"She has had the rustle of her silk petticoat taken by phonograph for fear she will forget it when it is out of style."—Chicago Record.

Exactly.

Discal—"It's all up with me. I offered Miss Sparkle my hand and she declined to receive it."

Syntax—Sort of sleight-of-hand performance, eh?"—Boston Transcript.

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The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 27 First National

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THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1899.

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CIRCULTAION LAST WEEK: 162.000

TO SUBSCRIBERS WHOSE TIME EXPIRES THIS MONTH.

But little more than two weeks remain in which to accept the very liberal offer we have made you. We suggest again that any of our May subscribers who have not received our proposition should drop us a postal at once. This special yearly offer expires on May 31.

WHAT COL. FUNSTON SAYS.

Col. Fred Funston, the fearless fighter of the Twentieth Kansas, who has won fame in the operations in front of Manila, has put some hot shot into the copperheads who are opposed to the war to put down the Tagal insurrection. In a letter to a friend in Topeka, he says:

I am afraid that some people at home will lie awake nights worrying about the ethics of this war, thinking that our enemy is fighting for the right of self-government. The word "independent," which these people roll over their tongues so glibly, is to them a word, and not much more. It means simply with them a license to raise hell; and if they got control they would raise a fine crop of it. They are as a rule an illiterate, semi-savage people, who are waging not war against tyranny but against Anglo-Saxon order and decency.

We have believed for some time that the most of those Americans who now appear to sympathize with the Filipinos are mistaken in their view of that people. They reason as though the Filipinos were a civilized race, capable of appreciating the blessings of liberty, and fitted to govern themselves wisely and well. The fact is, they are nothing of the sort. Colonel Funston's estimate agrees with that of every American who has been in close contact with them. The Filipinos are savages at heart, with a veneering of civilization on the outside.

The population of the Philippines is conservatively estimated at eight millions. No census was ever taken, nor is it possible to do so, in any island of the group, because all of them have a portion of their area dominated by savages. The original race was of negro stock. They are an undersized race, inferior to our Western Indians, and less capable of being civilized. There are perhaps 50,000 of them left, chiefly inhabiting the mountains and more inaccessible portions.

The bulk of the population is of Malay stock. They are divided by their religious beliefs into Christianized Malays, Pagan Malays, and Mohammedan Malays. To the first belong the Tagals of Luzon, now in insurrection under Aguinaldo. Their total number, throughout the islands, is five and a half millions. But it is only a portion of them in Luzon which are in revolt. They are quiet everywhere except in Southern Luzon.

The Pagan Malays number about a million and a half. The northern half of Luzon is occupied by them, and they are not friendly to Aguinaldo and his Tagals. The Mohammedan Malays number something like a million, and live in the southern islands of the Philippine group.

Were we to withdraw and leave these people to themselves, there would be constant war between the tribes and races. Were we to try to organize a native government and then give them independence, the same thing would follow. The keynote of the situation is this: There are none of them civilized and enlightened enough to yield obedience to the law if an election, for instance, should be won by the other party. Insurrection would be their first impulse.

The Filipinos understand but one thing—a government strong enough to compel obedience. This we can give them. And then, with the abolition of all the tyrannies of Spanish rule, with as much autonomy as they are fitted to enjoy, the Filipinos will be a peaceable race, will turn their attention to the development of the islands, and in a few years the Philippines will be the garden-spot of the world, under the impulse received by the advent of thousands of American settlers, anxious to avail themselves of the splendid opportunities which will be open to industrious and pushing men. Our only way out is to subdue the rebels and compel peace.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

In one year from the present time, the Paris exposition will be open. From the space granted to the United States, it is anticipated that our exhibits there will be on a grander scale than ever before attempted at a transatlantic fair; and no doubt the attendance of Americans will be extremely large.

It is wise in our manufacturers to take this opportunity of exhibiting their goods. Our industrial exports are booming. Our manufacturers are successfully competing with those of European industries in Europe itself. The Paris exposition will place American articles before the eyes of the most intelligent classes of Europe, and they will have ocular demonstration that American manufactured articles are superior to all.

Commissioner Peck is a man with a full degree of American enterprise and push. He has secured more space than at first seemed possible, and Congress has seconded his efforts by making increased appropriations. Our captains of industry are not allowing this golden opportunity to pass. It is said more applications for space have been made than can be accommodated.

Senator Hanna's remark that he would not do one thing to keep Bryan from making a speech every night in the year is being widely and approvingly quoted. Its application lies in the fact that Bryan did not carry one state in which he made campaign speeches in 1896.

Ohio loses a familiar figure in the death of Judge William H. Lawrence, of Bellefontaine.

THE INCONSISTENT "AUNTIES."

Senator Long, in his recent address, called attention to the changed attitude of the anti-expansionists since last summer. When Spain's authority in the Philippines was destroyed—and that was done when Dewey destroyed her fleet, her only means of maintaining authority—"all parties were agreed," as Mr. Long truthfully says, that the islands should not be restored to Spain, and that we could not abondon them without establishing and guaranteeing a stable government. We were responsible, not only for law and order among the inhabitants, but for the protection of all foreigners in their lives and property. To have then abandoned the Philippines would have resulted in anarchy, followed by foreign aggression and probably war among the European nations which desired a foothold in this splendid group.

It will be remembered that a conference was called last summer at Saratoga, to deliberate upon the proper course for the United States to pursue regarding the Philippines. It was called largely by the men who are now the most bitter of anti-expansionists. The discussions were vigorous, and finally a set of resolutions were adopted unanimously. It is interesting to read what these resolutions say as to the status of the Philippines. Read it, and ponder:

We believe that the rescued and liberated people of the surrendered islands are, in a sense, temporarily the wards of the conquering nation, and that we should treat them as such. With our views of natural right and of the inestimable privilege of civil liberty, we should not be justified in returning the conquered islands to the misrule and oppression from which we have relieved them. As soon as the islands under our present protection can be trusted to govern themselves they should be allowed home rule, either independently or as a part of the United States, as hereinafter recommended. Until such time as they may be able to govern themselves they should continue under the protection of the United States, and the question as to whether at some future period, at the mutual desire of both, they should be permanently annexed should be left to the time when it arises.

It will be seen that this crowd of anti-expansionists have radically changed their position. They want us to turn the islands over to that pestilent little tyrant, Aguinaldo, and to withdraw our troops at once. Last summer they demanded that we should establish a government, and let the future determine the ultimate disposition of the Philippines. They now bitterly denounce the government for doing the very thing they then recommended. The present war was begun by Aguinaldo, not by ourselves. We could not avoid it. Duty and self-preservation demanded that the Filipino rebellion should be crushed. The anti-expansionists may abuse the government, but the vast mass of the people of the country stand by the President in what has been done in the Philippines.

AN ANTI-TRUST DECISION.

The circuit court of appeals at St. Louis has just handed down a decision of far-reaching importance. It is, briefly stated, that the National Lead Company is a trust, and that under the Missouri law, it is an unlawful combination, and can not collect debts due it by process of law. The latter half of this decision is based on the Missouri anti-trust law, passed in 1891, one paragraph of which is as follows:

Any purchaser of any article or commodity from any individual, company or corporation transacting business contrary to the preceding sections of this act shall not be liable for the price or payment of such article or commodity, and may plead this act as a defense to any suit for such price or payment.

The "preceding section" referred to in the above makes a trust an unlawful combination.

The case decided was this: A St. Louis merchant owed the National Lead company $1,700, and suit was brought to recover. The defense was that the lead company is a trust of the class defined as unlawful by the law of Missouri, and hence that it could not recover the money.

The National Lead company answered that it is not a trust, but a corporation. The question was fully argued. A trust originally was a combination formed by individuals, firms or corporations who appointed a trustee to conduct the business of all for the common benefit. But when the term "trust" became obnoxious a new plan was adopted.

Instead of appointing a trustee, a vast corporation was formed, and to this all the individual members of the trust, or when no trust previously existed, a large number of the owners of plants, sold out their holdings. It often happened, indeed, that the new corporators were the members of the old trust, having taken stock in the new corporation in exchange for their holdings, so that the new combine was simply the old trust under another name.

The evidence showed that the National Lead company was organized under its present form simply to evade the anti-trust laws, and that it is the same as the National Lead Trust, out of which it was organized. The lower court found for the plaintiff, but the case was taken on appeal to the St. Louis circuit court of appeals, which decides that the National Lead company is an unlawful trust under the Missouri law, and therefore can not collect debts due it by legal process.

The case will be fought to the court of last appeal, and if the validity of the Missouri law is then upheld, it will give the states a rapid and easy method of dealing with hurtful trusts. It is said the law will drive out of business in Missouri every pool, combine or trust which endeavors to fix the price of any commodity in restraint of competition. The Missouri man who buys from the lead, the oil, the tobacco, the sugar, the thread, the biscuit, the wire, the steel, or any other trust, need not pay for the goods unless he chooses, and the debt can not be collected by law.

No special contract could be made to meet the difficulty, for such contract, under the same law, would be null and void. The question which the United States supreme court must decide when this case comes before it is whether the Missouri law is in conflict with the provision of the United States constitution which declares that "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." And here it would seem the real trouble will come.

The Nebraska farmers are earning money faster than they are obliged to spend it. During the last six months of 1898, the farm mortgages filed represented a total of $7,003,266, while those paid off amounted to $8,197,147. The showing of town and city motgages was still more satisfactory, there being a total of $1,908,343 filed, while $3,623,290 were paid off. This improvement goes forward steadily.

POSSIBLY A SETTLEMENT.

If the news from Washington be correct the end of the Filipino insurrection is at hand. It is said the two representatives of Aguinaldo, who visited Manila, admitted the sovereignty of the United States over the islands.

The Philippine commission, through President Schurman, has communicated the outlines of a form of local governmen, under the control and authority of the United States, which it is believed will be acceptable to the Filipinos. The details of this plan are given in our telegraphic columns to-day.

The acceptance of this by the Filipinos must be followed by their laying down arms, and returning to their homes. Then, when peace is thus established, the form of government recommended will be put into operation. Of course, the President can not guarantee that this government will be continued by Congress, but the promise is made that it will be urgently recommended to that body.

If this plan is carried out, peace with honor will soon be an accomplished fact. Meanwhile, Gen. Otis is pushing the campaign in the field, as the surest method of bringing the affair to a speedy conclusion.

THE BEEF INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Wade court of inquiry has been made public, and the court is dissolved. Its findings represent the facts in the case; and they, with the testimony which was given, will all be printed in an executive document, and stand as an authoritative statement of the truth regarding this much-mooted question.

A summary of the report will be found in The Blade's telegraphic columns today. It is a relief to find that there was no evidence whatever that any of the beef, canned or refrigerated, was treated with any preservatives or chemicals, save an experimental batch, which was fumigated with some chemical preparation.

Fault is justly found with the commissary general of the army for his wholesale purchases of canned roast beef, a new and untried article of food, and never before made a part of the regular ration. Gen. Miles is also criticised for not reporting complaints regarding the character of the beef as soon as they came to his knowledge, in order that the war department might at once take steps to investigate.

The difficulties in the way of preserving refrigerated beef, due to a tropical climate; the deficiency in transports and the embarrassments encountered in getting an adequate supply of food to the troops at the front during the Santiago campaign, are all considered. The report is by no means a "whitewash." It is a fair, judicial statement of facts, and distributes blame wherever it is deserved. Its most important effect will be to disabuse the minds of the American people of the erroneous beliefs first put into circulation by the yellow journals, and then assidously repeated and circulated by the Democratic and Populist press as a means of assailing the administration for political ends.

THE PRESIDENT'S "POLICY."

There are a lot of carping busybodies in the United States—born meddlers, of the Edward Atkinson stripe—who are growing feverish because President McKinley "does not announce his policy regarding the Philippines."

These individuals should remember that the President is the executive officer of the national government. Congress does the legislating. The constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

We obtained the full sovereignty of the Philippines through the treaty with Spain. Rebellion against our authority exists in Luzon. There is but one thing the President has both the authority and obligation to do, and that is to put down that rebellion, and maintain the authority of the United States. He is doing that, and his policy, as enunciated by General Otis, is: "Unconditional surrender, then universal amnesty."

When that is done, the military government in the Philippines will continue until Congress legislates, by passing a law defining their future form of government. As noted above, it alone has the authority to do this. The President is doing his duty, calmly and courageously. The shrieks of the anti-expansionists, the meddling clamor of the fellows who think the country will go to "the demnition bow-wows" unless its affairs are personally conducted by themselves, can not swerve William McKinley from the path of duty.

SPELLING "REFORM."

School Superintendent Andrews, of Chicago, proposes to have list of eleven words which he has sent to the school principals of that city docked by the reformed spelling method. Among them are program for programme; tho for though; thru for through; thruout for throughout, etc. This alleged spelling reform is the fruit of laziness if not of degeneracy. It makes an honest word look like a curtailed cat, ready to hide its mutilated body from shame. A man who cannot take time to spell a word properly has no business in the office of a slacher.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

That English spelling fails as a phonetic indication of the spoken word, every one knows. If this is ever to be remedied, it must be by the adoption of a phonetic alphabet—which will have a letter for every distinct sound in the language, and that letter used always for that one sound, and none other.

Until this is done—if it ever be done—there is no use in changing arbitrarily the spelling of a few words. The spellings proposed in the above list are quite as liable to mispronunciation as the real ones. The word programme, for instance, has properly the sound of a short in the second syllable. Yet since the so-called "reform" list has been in vogue—which has been for something like twenty years—the word is generally mispronounced. It is called "pro-grum"—an error directly traceable to the attempt to "improve" its spelling.

An interesting report has just been made public by Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn showing that, under a stable government, Cuba is capable of wonderful development. The effect of an economical administration of the island's affairs is already seen and vastly more is promised as the details of the new government are perfected It takes time to bring out the full effect of the change.

THE BLADE'S NEW SERIAL STORY.

Our present serial will soon end. We take great pleasure in announcing to The Blade's readers that we will then begin the publication of a story, written expressly for us, and which will not be published except in this paper, entitled:

THE SENORA ROMANA.

A STORY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

This story is written by Mr. David Lowry, who is perfectly familiar with the people and scenes he depicts. It begins at a date previous to the destruction of the Maine, when filibuster vessels, fitted out in the United States, carried arms and supplies to the Cuban insurgents.

A portion of the action takes place in Havana during the regime of the inhuman Weyler. The entire story is thrillingly interesting, and will give a luminous idea of the Cuban struggle. Especially does it throw light upon the character of Captain General Weyler, and the manner in which Spain so vilely misgoverned the "Pearl of the Antilles."

"The Senora Romana" will begin in the Weekly Blade of either June 8 or June 15. Do not fail to renew your subscription, if it expires before that date, as this story will alone be worth more than a year's subscription.

OUR MANUFACTURED EXPORTS.

The Treasury bureau of statistics has just issued the figures of our foreign trade for March, and they show one important fact—that American manufacturers made their highest record in foreign markets last month. The March exportations of manufactures were $36,025,733, or more than twenty-five per cent in excess of any preceding month.

In March last year the exportations of manufactures were $28,214,450; in March, 1897, $25,876,861; and in March, 1896, $19,125,795. On only two occasions, March and December, 1898, have the exports of a single month ever reached $28,000,000, while in March, 1899, they were, as already indicated, $36,025,733, an increase of 50 per cent over those of the preceding month, February.

Prior to 1897, exports of manufactures never averaged in any month as much as a million dollars for each business day; in five months of 1898 they averaged a million dollars for each business day, but it was left for March of this year to make the average of more than a million dollars daily—in fact, of $1,400,000 for each business day.

From whatever standpoint the March record of the exports of manufactures is considered, it is not only interesting but surprising. For the first time in our history the exports of manufactures formed more than one-thinrd of the total exports. The highest record ever made for a complete year was that of 1897, when manufactures formed 26 per cent of the total exports, while in March, 1899, figures show manufactures to be 35 per cent of the total exports for that month.

Prior to 1898, imports of manufactures always exceeded the exports of manufactures. The fiscal year 1898 showed the exports of manufactures to be 25 per cent in excess of the imports of manufactures. This was looked upon as abnormal, because of the small importations of manufactures immediately following the enactment of the tariff law of 1897, and it was assumed that importations of manufactures would increase and perhaps again exceed the exports of manufactured articles.

Instead of this, the March exports of manufactures are in round numbers, 50 per cent in excess of the imports of manufactures, while for the nine months the exports of manufactures amount to $242,883,645, against $194,226,695 worth of imports of manufactures during the esame period. Thus, notwithstanding the fact that the importation of manufactures has slightly increased during the fiscal year 1899 compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, the exports of manufactures for the nine months are 25 per cent greater than the imports of manufactures, and for the single month of March, as already indicated, are 50 per cent greater than the imports of manufactures.

This showing is full of encouragement to the American people. We are no longer exporters of nothing but agricultural products and raw materials. Over half of our manufactured exports for March went to the great manufacturing countries of the Old World. This shows that we can hold our own with them in their own territory. The classes of exports which show increases are evidence that American articles are superior to those with which they compete in the foreign market. The principal ones are agricultural implements, cotton cloths, chinaware, telegraph, telephone, and other electrical machinery, builders' hardward, sewing machines, typewriters, leather, boots and shoes and naval stores.

FUNSTON'S PROMOTION.

The President has again done the right thing at the right time. He has promoted Colonel Funston, the fighting comm under of the Twentieth Kansas, to be a brigadier general of volunteers. The whole country will approve of this. The wiry little red-headed fighter has made a name for himself in the movement against the insurgents. He has not only shown himself to be a capable commander, but his name has become a synonym for daring courage.

Ohio can well rejoice at Funston's deserved promotion, for he is one of her sons. His father was a lieutenant of artillery from this state in the Civil War, and a Clark county man. The new brigadier general was born in 1866, in New Carlisle, that county. His father went to Kansas a number of years ago, and was elected to Congress for that state. The people of his district are already talking of running the son for Congress two years hence.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The argument that the speakership belongs to the West is based on three things—that the population of the West entitles it to the place; that the Republican membership in the House has a majority from the West; and that it has not had its full proportion of Speakers in the past. During our 55 Congresses, the South has had the Speakership just half the time, the East about two-fifths of the time, and the West less than a tenth of the time.

But really the strongest argument that the West can make, at least from the political point of view, is that that section elected more than half of the Republican members of the next House. To the total of 185, the West contributed 101, and the East only 66. All that is necessary is that the Western Republican members shall unite on one man.

The Illinois representatives have combined on Hopkins for the Speakership of the next Congress. Whether he wins out or not, it seems pretty sure the West will elect the successor to Thomas B. Reed.

Deaths from all causes during the Spanish war were 6,190, or 2¼ per cent of the total strength of 275,000 men. The percentage of deaths in the army during the first year of the civil war was 6.8. The difference between the figures is attributable to two causes. First, that our soldiers are better fed and cared for than they were in the civil war; second, that the sciences of medicine and sanitation have made vast strides within the past third of a century.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

War Nearing an End.

Aguinaldo and his insurgent forces are believed to be ready to surrender to the authority of the United States. Disheartened by the recent campaign, in which disaster has been encountered at every turn, and knowing that his chances of escape from his present position with an army of any size are very remote, Aguinaldo apparently desires to make the best terms possible, but is putting up a final "bluff."

President McKinley received a long cipher cablegram from President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, on Saturday. It was taken to the meeting of the cabinet by Secretary Hay, and after a discussion a reply was sent. The Philippine commission asked the President for additional instructions as to the form of government it is proposed to give the Filipinos, and other details, which, it is assumed, would not have been asked, unless the commission had a tangible proposition from the insurgent leaders.

The reply of the President on the main point of President Schurman's inquiry was that generally the insurgent chiefs would not be debarred from any political or administrative privileges granted the conquered Filipinos, but that the extent to which they would enjoy such privileges would naturally depend on conditions of which the committee would be the best judge, especially their proved loyalty to the United States after their surrender.

It was made plain to President Schurman, however, that Aguinaldo's demonstrated capacity for mischief would make it necessary to deal with him prudently, and that any demands, suggestions or pretenses of his for preferment on account of his prominence, should be pointedly refused. Aguinaldo, in other words, is to be reduced to the level of the humblest Filipino, who is granted amnesty for his share in the rebellion. He will be effaced as a factor, personally and otherwise in the islands.

At the state department it was officially given out that the President's reply in no way deviated from the lines of the original proclamaation, in which he announced the intentions of the United States toward the Filipinos. Local self-government as far as practicable, the military to review the whole, is to be granted. It depends entirely upon the natives themselves, it is pointed out, how far-reaching the local form of government would be, or how soon it would be changed so that the military would not be the dominating force.

Secretary of State Hay stated after the meeting of the cabinet that the prospects for an early ending of the war were most encouraging, and that the message of Professor Schurman gave substantial ground for this belief.

Nicaraguan Trouble.

There is possibility of trouble with Nicaragua. It is evident that President Zelaya entertains a hostile feeling toward the United States. European influences control him. He will not hesitate to commit some overt act against this country with even a half-way assurance of foreign support. We might as well meet the Nicaraguan situation boldly. We have nothing to gain and everything to lose by temporizing. With Nicaragua a part of the United States the canal project would cease to vex statesmen or financiers. It is absolutely necessary to our future welfare that the canal should be built. We must be able to dig it wiuthout the consent or aid of any other nation. With that point thoroughly understood the building of impregnable fortresses at either end of the canal would follow as a matter of course. Naturally we would want to protect our property, and it would hardly be consistent with the pride of a great nation to have to ask some other nation to give us permission. There is an easy way to settle all these vexed questions. Nicaragua needs the protection of the United States. Her people are only waiting for an invitation to apply for admission, and we can well afford to open the door for them. It would be a great opportunity for Nicaragua to end once for all the wrangling of petty politicians and the machinations of revolutionists who menace her prosperity. Besides, Nicaragua does not come empty-handed. It has much to offer in return for our generous recognition. The right of way for the canal alone will repay us handsomely.

Expenses of the War.

The appearance of another monthly Treasury report gives us a little more material on the basis of which to estimate the expenses of the late war. The total expenditures of the government for the ten months ending April 30, 1899, were $533,356,903, against $233,753,882 for the ten months ending April 30, 1897. This includes the $20,000,000 paid to Spain. Assuming that the increase was due to the larger outlay on army and navy and adding in the known army and navy expenditures of May and June, 1898, we find that the apparent cost of the war so far is about $275,000,000. Obviously an estimate reached in this crude way is probably too large; but, on the other hand, there may be bills yet unpaid which were incurred through the war and, of course, the pension claims have hardly begun to be presented. That we have met the costs thus far without shock to our national credit and without seriously hurting business is another evidence of the strength of our national resources and a promise of ability to meet whatever further costs there may be in the future.

Possibly an Extra Session.

Talk is again heard of the probability of an extra session of Congress being held in the fall. Suggestions as to the necessity for Congress being called before the regular time were rife just before the close of the last session, but, owing to the disposition made of pending legislative measures at the time, the idea of an extra session being held in the spring was at length abandoned. Now the idea seems to have gained currency again and, while nothing definitely has been said by the President in reference to the matter, certain intimations conveyed by him as to the desirability of the early return of certain members of Congress who contemplate going abroad are regarded as more than hinting at the probability of an extra session being held. There is an immense mass of important proposed legislation pressing for consideration, including measures growing out of the war and others relating to currency reform, the Nicaragua canal, the merchant marine, etc. The retirement of Mr. Reed from the speakership is also a factor to be taken into consideration, for his place cannot be filled at a moment's notice, and the change in the speakership must inevitably result in some delay in the make-up of the committees, without which the substantial work of Congress cannot really go on.

General Funston.

Colonel Funston becomes a brigadier general at thirty-feur. He has had a remarkably adventurous career and will undoubtedly perform other deeds of conspicuous valor if he has the chance; as for the chance he is likely to create it for himelf. He has served with distinction in the Cuban army, made a perilous scientific journey through Alaska, and in the Philippines achieved a greater reputation for personal daring than any other American soldier. This is not saying that there are not many other men among our troops as gallant and brave as he; but none of them has been so conspicuously and persistently at the point of need in critical moments. The much-talked-about individual initiative of the American soldier is amply illustrated in his case.

Increasing Circulation.

Another turn in the course of circulation is exhibited in the statistics covering the month of April, which, instead of the net decrease shown for March, shows a net increase, as has been the rule for some time past. The net increase amounted to $6,020,950. Among the items of increase for the month the most notable was that in gold coin, which amounted to $8,221,500. As compared with the corresponding date of last year there was an increase of over $84,000,000 in the amount of gold coin in circulation, which continues to be much the largest item of increase in the list. The total volume of circulation amounted on May 1 to $1,923,867,892, which represents an increase of over $127,100,000 as compared with the corresponding date of last year. The circulation per capita, calculated on the basis of a population estimated at 75,875,000, is put by the Treasury experts at $25.49. This is an increase of 4 cents for the month, but an increase of $1.16 for the year.

Situation In Samoa.

Just how matters stand in Samoa at present it is obviously impossible to discover. If it were true that the stopping of active operations by the British and American forces had made the natives and their German friends "jubilant," there would be some difficulty, it might be supposed, in persuading the rebel king that a suspension of hostilities was desirable. Nor can we quite understand what is meant by the assertion that the Germans have declined to sign the proclamation of an armistice. Hitherto they have supported Mataafa warmly, and the success of his cause depends upon German influence. How is it, then, that he takes a step which they disapprove? Or is Consul Rose, debarred perhaps by orders from home from resisting the orders of Admiral Kautz, simply playing the role of Achilles and sulking in his tent? Until we have clearer and more authoritative statements from Apia it will be impossible to answer these questions definitely.

A dispatch recently stated that the action of Great Britain and the United States had been misunderstood, that it increased the seriousness of the situation, since the rebels held the main food supplies and had Apia at their mercy, and that the British and American residents strongly condemned a policy which made the British and American forces inactive at such a time. If this was a correct estimate of the situation, then something must have occurred to reduce Mataafa to a more reasonable frame of mind. But there seems to be some reason for doubting its correctness.

France's Grab In Siam.

At the same time the Anglo-Russian convention in regard to China is made known, the news comes that France has obtained a new grant of territory in Siam, and that the earlier report as to a Russian survey of a railroad line through Persia is so trustworthy as to have attracted the attention of the British officials already. By the Siamese concession France has succeeded in reducing the kingdom next to Burma to very small area, while for the first time French officials are to preside over Siamese public works, a vastly important bureau of the government. It is said that Great Britain has protested against the grants, but that the Bangkok officials have paid no attention to the London representations. The Persian railroad affair, it seems, is a project for the construction of a line from Kars, which was jointed to Tiflis last year, through Persian territory, to the Little Zab river, and thence, though when, however, is not decided, to the Persian Gulf. As the British government is said to have taken action to checkmate both of these plans, we expect to hear something more about them in the near future; and whether or not all the other governments concerned have completed their deals.

Wheat Situation.

The downward trend of the wheat market would appear to indicate a preponderance of opinion in favor of the proposition that after due allowance for all the damage done to winter wheat there is a likelihood of more being raised than will be wanted at present prices. It may be, therefore, that a majority of the speculators—in influence at least—have concluded that the present condition of the winter wheat plant promises a yield of about 200,000,000 bushels. That, together with an average production of spring wheat and the likelihood of a very much reduced demand from abroad, would provide abundance for all requirements and a surplus besides sufficiently heavy to keep prices here down to the parity of the lowest of the offerings from any other country that produces wheat for export. Those conclusions may be justified by the result, but it is very unlikely that the price will continue to decline, as if the suggested possibility were an already ascertained fact.

Many who consider their information as reliable as that of those who are basing speculation on the above-mentioned conclusions do not think the yield of winter wheat will exceed 250,000,000 bushels, and, with a somewhat reduced acreage of spring wheat and a late start to its growth, there might not—they say—be over 200,000,000 bushels of it. Should this be realized, it would, of course, alter entirely the complexion of price probabilities. The whole matter is literally still very much in the air, so that for some time to come the vagaries of the market will be quite as uncertain as the weather.

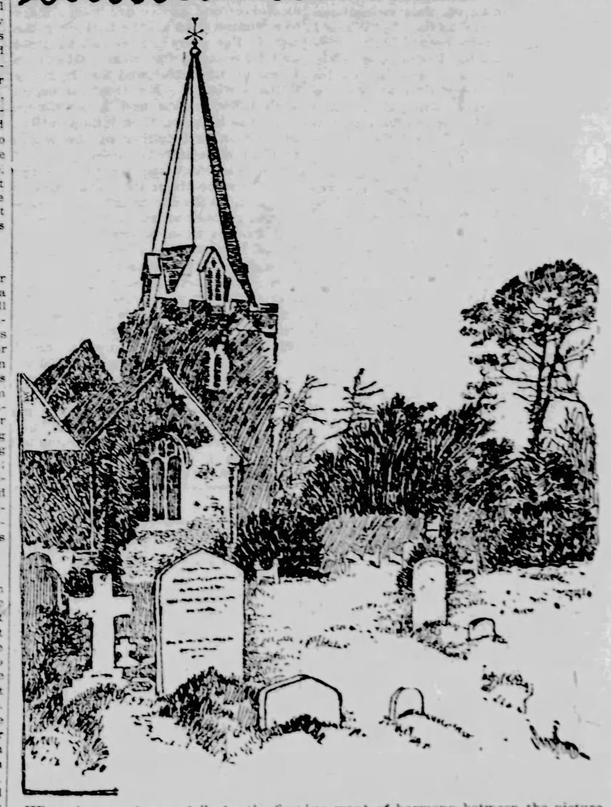
Business Situation.

Viewed from day to day, the changes in conditions lately have been scarcely perceptible. But that there is a constant improvement in the situation is amply shown by the trade and financial statistics that have come to hand. The bank clearings for April, although 5 per cent below those for the month immediately preceding, were nearly 67 per cent ahead of the record for the corresponding month last year, 102 per cent larger than those for April, 1897, 122 per cent better than the total shown in April, 1894, and 63 per cent better than for the corresponding month in 1892. As speculation, both in grain and stocks was below the normal last month, the large gain in clearings over last year can for the most part be attributed only to an increase in general business activity. The percentage of gain for April was the largest reported for any one month so far this year.

There is nothing in the situation, viewing it in a broad way, to cause other than the most confident sentiment. Such unfavorable features as have developed are still more than offset by the favorable ones. The crop damage scare may now be said to have subsided, and money is also comparatively cheap again. There is a possibility that the country's international trade account may hereafter show a somewhat reduced credit balance, but against this is a constantly expanding domestic trade and a larger return upon capital by reason of corporate consolidations. There is apparently no diminution in the demand for staple goods, and prices not only hold the advance already recorded, but give indication of reaching a still higher level.

STOKE POGIS.

The Ancient, Vine-Clad Church Which Was the Scene of Thomas Gray's Elegy.



When the eye of sense falls for the first time upon a scene hitherto beheld by the eye of imagination, there often comes a painful feeling of disenchantment; it is better to have lived in the glow of that "light which never was on sea or land." But Stoke Pogis, the one-time home of Gray, and the village whence he derived the nature framework of his "Elegy," loses little by being transferred from the realms of fancy to the world of the actual. True, village church yard looks as if it were almost on the way to becoming an urban cemetery; the gravel path from the lich-gate to the quaint old church appears to have been laid out with a ruler, and the glaring white tombstones, which are clustering so thickly near the entrance, speak little for the taste of the living, whatever they may do for the dead beneath. Apart from these discords, the scene is altogether such as one would expect to find it. There can be no question that these were the images which hovered in the mind of the poet as he slowly built up his verse. Seen in the pensive evening hours, when the fading light blurs that sharp detail which is fatal to imaginary dreamings, and creates such an atmosphere as that in which Corot loved to dwell, each object in this quiet God's-acre recalls its own special descriptive line; and there is no want of harmony between the picture before the eye and that which dwells in the brain. Under the shadow of the "ivy-mantled tower," whence the descendants of the moping owl still complain to the moon, the poet himself sleeps in his nameless tomb. By his side lie his mother and aunt, in whose little home at West End—a mile and a half off across the fields—he spent so many happy vacation hours.

Although Gray's tomb in the church yard is without an inscription personal to him, there is a small tablet on the church wall opposite directing the pilgrim where to pay his devotions. In the adjoining meadow, however, there is a ponderous cenotaph which John Penn, one time owner of Stoke Manor, caused to be erected to the poet's memory in 1799. Three of the sides are inscribed with quotations from Gray's verse, the fourth bears the history of the monument and perpetuates Mason's mistake as to the date of the poet's death. Stoke Manor, a picturesque old house in a field to the north of the church, is of interest as having been the scene of Gray's "Long Story" and the home of Thomas Penn, son of the founder of Pennsylvania. It is at present in the possession of Mr. Wilberforce Bryant, who, living in the hideous Wyatt mansion near by, utilizes the old manor house as a laundry!—Black and White.

FOR THE KENTUCKY AND KEARSARGE.

As far as the body of the new thirteen-inch guns for the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge is concerned there is very little difference observable as compared with the thirteen-inch guns of the Oregon. It is generally similar in its construction as far as the tube, jacket and hoops are concerned, according to the Scientific American.

The improvements, which are many and very valuable, are in the direction of greater convenience of handling and rapidity of fire.

The greatest changes have been made in the breech mechanism and in the mounting. The older gun was mounted directly upon its carriage by means of trunnions, which were formed upon the gun itself and recoiled with it upon firing. The new gun is mounted and slides within a large cylinder or sleeve, as shown in the illustration.

This sleeve is provided with trunnions which are journaled upon the gun mounting. When the gun is fired it recoils within the sleeve, its movement being controlled and the gun brought gradually to rest by means of four recoil cylinders which form part of the sleeve, and are placed two above and two below the gun. The piston rods are attached to four lugs on a massive ring, which is shrunk on the breech of the gun.

The recoil is controlled by a set of powerful coil springs within the cylinders and at the back of the pistons, aided by the resistance of a mixture of glycerine and water, which flows past the pistons by means of a series of longitudinal grooves cut in the walls of the cylinders. The grooves are so arranged that the flow of the fluid is gradually throttled as the gun recoils, thus bringing the great mass of sixty tons to rest without any sudden shock.

Although the gun starts on the recoil with an energy of 35,627 foot-tons, it is brought to rest within a distance of forty inches.

The glycerine and water are drawn in after the pistons during the recoil and are shut in by a valve when the recoil is completed. When the valve is opened the elasticity of the coil springs serves to force the gun slowly back to its firing position in the sleeve.

The breech block has six equal channels cut through the thread, as against the four channels which were common in earlier guns, and hence it is only necessary, in unlocking the breech, to give the block one-twelfth of a turn, as against one-eighth.

In the new mechanism the three operations of rotating the block, withdrawing it on the tray, and swinging the block tray aside clear of the breech, are performed by the continuous rotation of a single crank at the side of the breech.

This improved mechanism has reduced the time and labor of these big guns to a very marked extent. At an official test the breech was opened in eight and three-quarters seconds, and all the operations of opening the breech, loading and firing were executed in one minute forty-seven seconds. This is a reduction of nearly 50 per cent as compared with the older guns.

LATEST PARASOL.

The latest parasol can be carried without using the hands. The crook shown in the stick fits over the shoulder, which

holds the parasol in place when carried on an angle. When carried perpendicularly the hook-shaped handle is tucked under the belt.

Publishers' Column.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PICTURES

To meet the demand of our subscribers for pictures of some of the leading battles of the Spanish-American war, we have secured the following list:

Rear Admiral Dewey's Great Naval Battle off Cavite in Manila Bay.

Battle of Las Guasimas, near Santiago, June 24, 1898.

Capture of El Caney, El Paso and fortifications of Santiago, July 1 and 2, 1898.

Group Picture—Our Great American Naval Heroes.

Battle of Manila, July 31, 1898.

These pictures are on good paper, size 22x28 inches, and printed in colors. Our price, postpaid by mail, is 50c each, or 3 for $1.25. The group picture of naval heroes is especially fine and should be in every home.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Every G. A. R. reader of The Blade will find the following a valuable picture to add to their collection of mementoes of the great civil war. It should have a place in every G. A. R. hall in the country:

Equestrian Group of Prominent Union and Confederate Generals and Statesmen, as they appeared during the late civil war, 1861-1865.

The above picture contains, on one sheet, 28x42, the correct portraits of 20 Union and 20 Confederate Generals on horseback in military uniform; also the bust portraits of 6 Union and 6 Confederate Statesmen of note.

Price, 75 cents.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest price ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America, and is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship. Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patter is are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1338—PRISCILLA APRON.

Size, medium. Aprons can be such ugly looking garments if they are badly cut and in dingy colors. Housewives who feel the necessity of wearing aprons while busy about the house, and who feel it an equal duty to always look trim and neat while at work, will be delighted with the Priscilla apron, the new princess design given in this number of Demorest's. It is cut to fit the figure as prettily as a tailor gown, and it has a special advantage in the way the pockets are set in the front seams; large, capacious pockets they are, but out of the way of the door knobs and pump handles that are always reaching

out to seize and destroy them when left within reach. A full ruffle gives a pretty finish and hides the pocket openings.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1562—BOY'S PAJAMAS.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A simple, practical pattern of pajamas, especially designed to meet the many inquiries from our readers. These garments are very easy to make, and the most

comfortable things in the world to wear. They may be made of pongee, French or outing flannel, and cotton cheviot. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1545—SYLVESTER ETON JACKET

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Eton jackets in various new cuts and designs, bid fair to be more popular this seasaon than ever before. The Sylvester, like all the new Etons, fits as tight in the back and at the sides as a tailor basque. The fronts extend a little below the waist, are pointed, and open sufficiently to reveal a smartly made shirt waist and puff tie. Jacket and

sleeves are both simply but stylishly braided, and the neck is finished in a stiffly tailor fashion, with the most masculine of collar and lapels. Where these little coats are richly silked lined, the collar and lapels are of the same silk. In any case the collar, lapels and facings must be of a good quality of grosgrain silk.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

THE VOTE OF ONE SENATOR

The time spent by the United States Senate in arriving at a vote on the peace treaty, and the narrow margin by which ratification was secured, call attention to the anomalous requirements of voting for peace and war in the two Houses of Congress.

War may be declared by a majority vote of both Houses after a total of 447 legislators have had an opportunity to consider the gravity of the occasion; but peace can only be concluded with the acquiescence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, the House having no voice at all in the matter.

In the case of the treaty with Spain, only eighty-four senators voted, and fifty-six of these held the issues of the war in their hands and were the sole judges of what should be done as the most solemn act of nearly 75,000,000 people. A single vote beyond the requisite two-thirds was a dangerously close verdict.

The united action of both Houses might remove the possibility of most serious consequences following a failure to grant peace after the vanquished has sought it.

News of the Week.

END OF FILIPINO WAR.

NOW SEEMS A QUESTION OF A SHORT TIME.

The Recommendation Contemplates the Establishment of a Local Government Modeled After, but Subject to, Our Own.

Chicago, May 6.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Times-Herald, says:

Aguinaldo's representatives to the American Philippines commission have formally admitted the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine archipelago.

From a member of the cabinet it was learned that this admission was made to President Schurman at a conference held by him with Colonel Arguelles and Lieutenant Bernal several days ago. It was in reply to a direct question put to them by Mr. Schurman, and the character of the answer was no doubt as gratifying to the commission as it is to the President.

As a result of a dispatch sent by Mr. Schurman, it is the eminent expectation of the President that the end of the rebellion is close at hand. This result will not be obtained, though, without concessions, which have been recommended by the commission and which, by direction of the President, will be granted. These concessions contemplate giving to the Filipinos a form of government modeled after that of the United States.

The member of the cabinet who gave the above information said that the commission had unanimously adopted a recommendation, which was submitted to the President in Mr. Schurman's dispatch, providing three departments for the new government of the archipelago—first, the executive department; second, the legislative department, and third, the judicial department.

The executive department, as recommended by the commission, is to consist of a governor general, who shall have absolute veto power over any acts of the legislature, and his cabinet, formed of leaders among the Filipinos and Americans.

The legislative department will be organized as a result of granting suffrage to Filipinos having proper qualifications.

The President will be empowered to appoint the members of the judiciary, just as he will be empowered to appoint the governor general.

What the cabinet officer regarded as the best feature of the whole matter was the acceptance of the commission's proposition by the Filipino envoys. Furthermore, it was learned that before the submission of this proposition to them they had asserted that they did not represent General Luna, but that they represented Aguinaldo.

It is believed that the presentation of the commission's proposition was in compliance with the request of the Filipinos, who desired to know what the glittering promises made by the United States meant.

The first proposition made by them to the commission was that already reported—for the adoption of an armistice, during which time the Filipinos proposed to call together their congress and through that body arrange for peace. The proposition was refused without consideration.

It was then admitted, the cabinet officer said, that the Filipino army was too weak to stand against the American force, which was greatly its superior. Aguinaldo, they declared, is not fighting for the independence of the country so much as he is fighting for the honor of the army, and the Filipino envoys thought it humiliating that they should be compelled to lay down their arms without first understanding what the United States proposed to do with them.

If the United States persisted in overriding the Filipinos by force, Colonel Arguelles declared that the latter would retreat to the mountains and would continue for years a guerrilla warfare which would be to the great injury of the United States.

View of the Cabinet.

The communication from Mr. Schurman made a deep impression upon the cabinet meeting to-day, and upon the conclusion of the meeting it was stated that the situation in Luzon, aside from its military feature, is most encouraging.

In the instructions given Mr. Schurman and his colleagues they have been directed to act in a conciliatory manner toward the insurgents, and it is due the masterly way in which the commission has conducted its work that the administration believes its success is due.

It has been impressed upon the commission that before the Filipinos are granted peace they must first lay down their arms. When they have taken this action and returned to their homes the form of government which has been recommended by the commission will be placed in operation. The commission will no doubt make it plain to Colonel Arguelles and Lieutenant Bernal that the President cannot guarantee that the form of government recommended by the commission shall be continued, but the promise will be made that recommendation of a government of this character will be made to Congress and everything possible will be done to secure its adoption.

This, in the opinion of administration officials, should satisfy the Filipinos and bring the peace which the administration as well as the Filipinos are so anxious to secure.

While the administration believes from President Schurman's cablegram that the end of the Filipino insurrection is near it is not thought to be time to send any instructions to Major General Otis that would result in his pursuing a less vigorous military policy.

Washington, May 6.—The officials of the state and war departments are looking for a speedy collapse of the insurrection in the Philippines. Not only is this expectation based on the private advices that have come from the Philippine commission as to the negotiations that have been going on between that body and the insurgent representatives, but also upon the successful development of MacArthur's and Lawton's campaigns. So far as the commission's reports are concerned, they indicate that the insurgents have at last recognized the inevitable breakdown of their struggle and are simply striving, by protracting their resistance, to secure the most liberal terms possible in the erection of a government in the Philippines. They have not, in any diplomatic sense, acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States, but have recognized the physical domination of our military forces, and while they talked more or less of independence, even at the last moment, without doubt they will accept readily any proposition looking to a protectorate. The President's instructions, however, are clear on this point, and the commission understands that it is to take no action in a way of making upromises that will deprive congress of a free hand in disposing of the future of the Philippines.

It is believed that an animating purpose in the Filipino presentation is to make sure that whatever form of government is adopted will afford lucrative and influential places for the many ambitious Philippine leaders. The administration sees nothing in this aspiration irreconcilable with a firm government over the islands by the United States, the opportunity for the Filipinos being found in a liberal provision for municipal and provincial native government in the islands. United States officials properly distributed throughout the islands in supervisory capacities, charged to interfere as little as possible with local affairs so long as they are conducted without abuses, and a few garrisons of troops at strategic points, supported by a naval contingent it is thought by officials here, may prove to be all that is necessary for the effective maintenance of the United States sovereignty over the islands, while meeting the native aspirations for home rule. The Philippine commission has been instructed on these points and President Schurman especially is sanguine of the commission's ability to bring about the acceptance of these conditions by the insurgents. Aside from the encouragement conveyed by the progress of the peace negotiations the officials find a bright promise in the rapid development of the military campaign. The press reports this morning announcing that Lawton is meeting slight resistance in his movement northward; that the insurgents are fleeing before him, and more important still, that they are casting away their arms, are facts tending to indicate the approach of the end. The throwing away of the arms is claimed by the naval officers to be the result of the navy's effort to cut off the supply of incoming ammunition to the insurgents. Without ammunition there would be no inducement to carry along their weapons. The army officers here say that it is either lack of ammunition or a breaking down of their courage that has led the Filipinos to abandon their rifles.

Moving northward from Balinag, where he is reported this morning, Lawton is apparently converging with his forces upon Mount Arayat, distant about 16 miles, the point at the bend of the Rio Grande, where Otis predicted the insurgents would make their last stand. With MacArthur moving northward from San Fernando, the two columns should meet throughout this district within about four days, if they meet with no more than the ordinary opposition, so that even if diplomacy fails the collapse of the rebellion frm purely military reasons within a week or ten days is assured.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

Swamp-Root, The Great Kidney Restorative and Healer.

ITS MARVELOUS SUCCESS IN ALL KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URIC ACID TROUBLES.

To Prove the Wonderful Merits of This New Discovery, Every Blade Reader May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

What your kidneys need is a gentle, healing, tonic influence that will soothe their irritability and gently regulate them.

The only thing that will do this is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the ideal Kidney Restorative.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these useful organs.

What more natural?

The Kidneys filter and purify the blood.

When they don't your whole body must suffer.

If you are sick, doctor your kidneys, because as soon as they are well they will help all the other organs to health.

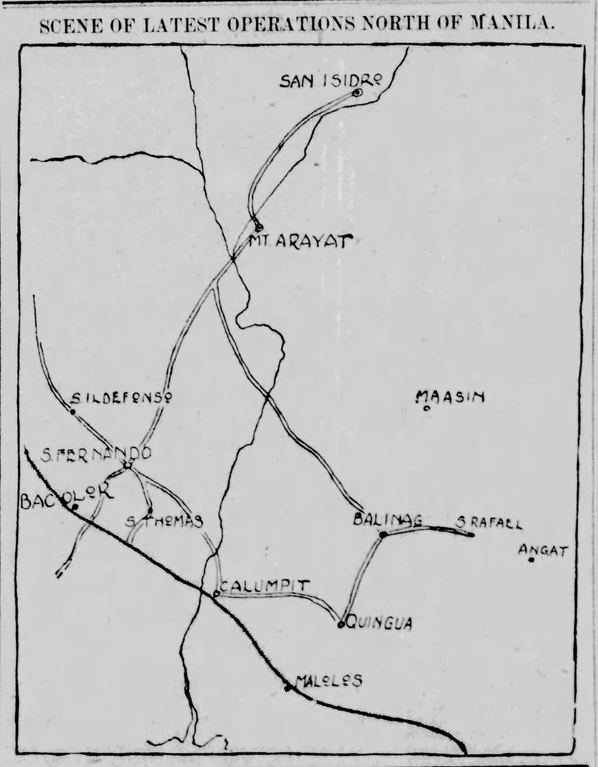
The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles. Make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, and urinary troubles, obliged to pass water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, constant headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nervousness, skin trouble, anaemia, Bright's disease, neuralgia, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Blade, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

SCENE OF LATEST OPERATIONS NORTH OF MANILA.



Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

events, the Filipinos are wavering in their allegiance to the insurrection and are likely to assume a neutral attitude.

It seems as though Gen. Antonio Luna's forces are destined to destruction within a few days unless they surrender or scatter.

The American army has been skilfully posted at points of immense strategic advantage. The insurgents expected them to advance on Balinag by way of Quinqua, and had furrowed the entire country beyond Quinga with the strongest sort of entrenchments.

Instead of taking this course Gen. MacArthur swung towards San Tomas the route to which was almost unprotected. Gen. Lawton brought his brigade in against Baisuam from the southwest, covering the line of retreat of the rebels towards the mountains and depriving them of a refuge upon which they had always counted. General Lawton captured fifty thousand bushels of rice, an important part of the stores established by the rebels.

The Spanish commissioners have made another futile attempt for the relief of the Spaniards held as prisoners by the Filipinos. Their vessels steamed to the port nearest Dagupan. Fearing to land, they sent a letter to Aguinaldo saying they were authorized to exchange 15,000 Filipinos now in the hands of the Americans for the Spanish prisoners. A reply was received from Senor Mabini, Aguinaldo's prime minister which was dated April 28, and which stated that Aguinaldo was negotiating for peace, pending which negotiations he could not discuss the question of exchange of prisoners.

SAN FERNANDO TAKEN.

Place Found Evacuated by General MacArthur.

Manila, May 5.—4:55 p. m.—Major Gen. MacArthur's division advanced to San Fernando to-day and found that the place had been evacuated by the rebels, who left only a small detachment to cover their retreat by train. Gen. MacArthur occupied the burning town without loss.

The rebels south of Manila attempted to rush through Brigadier General Ovenshine's lines last night. The attempt failed, but the rebels maintained a fusillade of musketry on the Fourth infantry regiment for several hours. The demonstration was ineffectual beyond scaring the inhabitants of Malate.

The outposts of the Idaho and California regiments beyond San Pedro Macati were also attacked during the night.

Major General Lawton is still quartered at Balinag.

THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN.

Rebels Found Entrenched at Several Points.

Washington, May 8.—The War department has received from General Otis a dispatch giving the situation in the Philippines, some parts of which have been omitted by the War department in making it public.

The dispatch is as follows:

Manila, May 8.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Situation as follows: Lawton at Maasan and Balinag, scouting parties to north and east. MacArthur at San Fernando; population of country between Manila and northern points held by troops returning home; appear cheerful and contented. Army gunboats operating in rivers. Have cleared country west of MacArthur of insurgents. Signs of insurgents' weakness more appareat daily. (Signed) OTIS.

Washington, May 8.—The war department officials seem to be even more encouraged over the condition in Manila. The report of Gen. Otis received to-day indicates that the American troops are well disposed. It has been evident that the insurgents, which were operating in the swamps and jungles east of General MacArthur, have been very annoying, but the army gunboats have made it too hot for them to remain. General Lawton appears to be pushing northward some fifteen miles to the east of MacArthur. The Rio Grande river lies between them, and there the gunboats evidently are at work. The portions of the dispatch which the department has not made public, perhaps refer to the future movements of the two divisions of the army.

Manila, May 8.—2:15 p. m.—The army's gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under command of Captain Grant, which started up the San Fernando River for Guagua on yesterday, as was presumed, to establish there a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign, returned to-day. Major General MacArthur having failed to connect with the expedition. The gunboats found rebels entrenched at Sosmoan and Guagua, on the water fronts of the towns. The vessels steamed past the works, shelling the occupants and driving them out. Landing parties from the boats entered both towns, capturing at Sosmoan a Spanish captain in uniform who was ostensibly a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and also a native officer. Arriving at Guagua, the town and a small gunboat were found to be burning, and the natives were evacuating the place in consequence of the bombardment. At Sosmoan the landing party captured a number of Filipino flags and a quantity of arms, chiefly bolos and bows and arrows, besides a lot of band instruments, which the men played as they marched back to the boats.

Captain Grant's expedition will probably return up the San Fernando River after having been reinforced on recently purchased light-draft Spanish steamers.

Manila, May 8.—7:40 p. m.—The Filipinos surprised the United States forces at San Fernando with a daring trick on yesterday. A railroad train with an engine at each end was run almost to the American outposts and in plain sight of the town. Before they could be reached a gang of natives sprang off the train, tore up several lengths of the railway track, boarded the train again and steamed away so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the raiders.

The Nebraska regiment is asking for a temporary relief from duty. Only 375 men of this regiment are left at the front.

Manila, May 8.—To clear the Filipinos out of Bacolor, about five miles southwest of San Fernando, will be the next task of the Americans. The rebel general, Marsardo, has a force of six thousand men there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His troops have never met American soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando, that they "can whip the whole lot." Bacolor is well intrenched and thousands of natives are working like beavers, digging trenches, and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his riflemen for fighting only, but compels the women, Boloemen and Chinese, and even the women to labor incessantly.

The rebels have an outpost about a mile beyond San Fernando with a trench that holds two or three hundred men. From that point several volleys were fired Saturday night on the camp of the Twentieth Kansas regiment.

Neither Generals MacArthur or Lawton moved Sunday, although each reconnoitered the country in his own vicinity from some message from headquarters, developing the presence of small forces of the enemy.

Manila, May 9, 6:35 p. m.—A reconnoitering party from Maj. Gen. Lawton's command, and which consisted of two companies of the Minnesota regiment and two companies of the Oregon regiment, under command of Maj. Diggles, of the Minnesota regiment, advanced yesterday to a point near San Miguel, which is about twelve miles north of Balinag. There the Americans were met with a volley from a force of rebels behind a trench.

Maj. Diggles was wounded in the head and a private soldier was also wounded. Maj. Diggles and the private, together with ten typhoid patients, were brought by special train to Manila to-day.

The Don Jose, the last of the missing steamers under the American flag which were detained by the insurgents since the beginning of the war, were found by the gunboat Manila at Batangas, and arrived here to-day.

LAWTON'S ADVANCE.

He Met With but Little Opposition From Rebels.

Manila, May 6, 4:15 p. m.—Maj. Gen. Lawton's column advanced to a position two and a half miles north of Balinag to-day. Before making a forward movement, Gen. Lawton sent back to Manila two wounded men of the Minnesota regiment and one of the Oregonians, who were hurt in yesterday's fight, besides twenty sick men. They were sent by way of Malolos.

Gen. Lawton's advance met with but slight opposition. Outside of Maasin 2,000 rebels, who occupied an entrenched position, were routed in short order.

Many corpses of rebels have been discovered in the river at San Tomas. Scores of rifles and other arms have been recovered from the river, into which they were thrown by the retreating rebels.

Maj. Gen. MacArthur's division is resting at San Fernando, making in the meantime extensive reconnaissances.

NEWS FROM NEGROS.

Brother of the Island's President Has Arrived.

New York, May 8.—A dispatch to the Journal from Hong Kong says: M. Lacson, brother of the loyal president of the island of Negros, arrived here to-day, bearing letters of introduction to Gen. Otis. His mission is to purchase steamers for trade among the islands under the American flag.

In an interview M. Lacson says: "The proclamation of the American commissioners is entirely satisfactory. It gives us autonomy and greater liberality than we demanded. We believe that America will not fool us with treaties as Spain fooled us.

"Aguinaldo was honest as long as he was under the influence of Dewey and Wildman, but he listened to the statements of the Hong Kong junta, who are American traitors.

"Negros wants nothing to do with Aguinaldo's proposed peace conference. We are as loyal as New York, and our soldiers now march under the American flag."

IN CUBA.

Strike In Havana.

Havana, May 5.—The stevedores here have inaugurated a strike for an advance of wages to $3 a day in American money, instead of $2.50. An attempt to supply the places of the strikers with Chinese resulted in a severe fight. About 100 Chinamen are employed, in spite of the opposition of the strikers. The Chinese consul has asked Gen. Ludlow, the military governor of Havana, for protection for the laborers. The consul has also protested against the removal of the Chinese quarter outside the city which has been ordered by Surgeon Major John G. Davis on the request of citizens of Havana.

Cuban Revenues.

Washington, May 6.—Reports received by Acting Secretary Meikeljohn show that the average weekly collections in Cuba for the past five weeks to be $284,692. The collections at the port of Havana, for the week ending April 29, 1899, of $244,339, exceeds any previous week by $20,253 and is only $40,333 less than the weekly average for the whole island for the five weeks named.

THE TIME FIXED.

Distribution of Money to Cubans May 10 to 15.

New York, May 9.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

At a conference on Monday between Governor General Brooke and a representative of Gen. Gomez, the time for the distribution of the $3,000,000 to Cuban soldiers was fixed to begin May 10, and continue until the 15th.

OFFICERS COMPLAIN.

They Claim That They Are Badly Overworked.

Havana, May 9.—Army officers in Cuba are complaining that their duties here have become over-arduous, on account of the insufficient number of commissioned officers who are available for service throughout the island.

In case in point is that of the Eighth United States infantry regiment, from which half the officers are absent, making the labor of those who remain far greater than they should be in this climate. A majority of the men in this regiment are recent recruits and require constant drilling. The officers, it is alleged, are, in the circumstances, practically drill sergeants, and contemplate that they are so hardworked that they cannot even find time to enjoy their meals.

Walter A. Donaldson, assistant collector of customs here, is about to return to the United States on a two-months' leave. He has been instructed to go to Washington to confer with the treasury officials there regarding customs affairs. Mr. Donaldson has been continuously on the island since July of last year. He was the first American collector of customs at Santiago de Cuba.

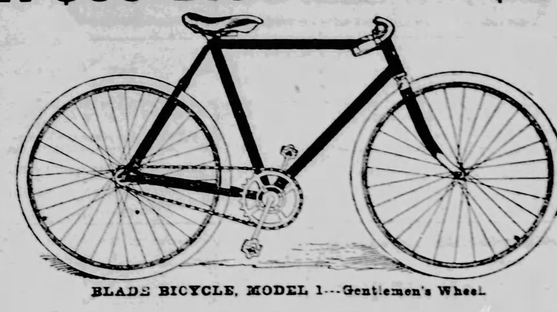
OPENED TO SETTLEMENT.

Six Hundred and Thirty-Six Thousand Acres.

Durango, Col., May 4.—Six hundred and thirty-six thousand acres of rich land, the reservation of the Southern Utes and the last great reservation in Colorado, were thrown open to settlement at noon to-day, and as a result there is a rush of settlers almost equal to that at the famous Cherokee strip opening. A number of parties of "boom and sod "sooners" who took part in the Cherokee rush were on hand for the opening day, among them being Buffalo Jones, the original boomer, and Captain Webber and a party of fourteen from Oklahoma. The land office has permitted intending settlers to visit the reservation for several weeks past and pick out the lands which they wished to take up, and it was owing largely to this fact that there were no such scenes of heading racing across the line to-day as were seen at the opening of Oklahoma. The steady stream of arrivals which has been going on for days past has increased to huge proportions during the last forty-eight hours and Durango and vicinity are scenes of great activity.

The great tract thrown open is fifteen by sixty miles in size, lying to the south and west of this place. Under the law of 1895, the Indians receive 374 allotments out of the entire tract, and all the rest is subject to entry under the homestead, timber and mineral laws. The lands are largely mesa or uplands, the soils being the semi-adobe, sandy, loam and red—the former being peculiarly adapted to the growing of grain and grass, while the soils last named are unequaled for the growing of vegetables, alfalfa and fruit trees. The plateaus afford range for tens of thousands of head of cattle, horses and sheep, and there is every reason to suppose that the lands possess large mineral deposits, though no prospecting has been allowed.

A $50 BICYCLE FOR $27



BLADE BICYCLE, MODEL 1—Gentlemen's Wheel.

IT LEADS THEM ALL.

THE

Toledo Blade Bicycle

Shipped to any part of the United States by freight for only..... **$27.00.**

LADIES' OR GENTS'.

THE BLADE BICYCLE is a handsome, reliable wheel, equipped for business and comfort. It is especially recommended for an all around road wheel. It is built to stand hard usage, and will never disappoint the rider.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICE this season is mainly in the quality of tires used, although other parts of the wheel have been greatly improved. The Blade Bicycle, this season, will be equipped with only the highest grade Morgan & Wright double tube guaranteed tires. The pedals, pedal cranks, hubs, and in fact every part of the Blade Bicycle have been so improved as to make it a perfect high grade 1899 model. We offer this wheel to our readers with an absolute guarantee at a really wholesale price. We know that wheels can now be purchased for much less than the price at which we offer ours, but please remember before investing in a cheap wheel that quality should be considered rather than price, and an absolute guarantee rather than none at all.

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE Our contract with the factory this season is so binding that we can give our readers an absolute guarantee which covers every part of the wheel. Our guarantee is so complete that it should remove all hesitation in placing an order without being able to first personally inspect the wheel. We guarantee the Blade Bicycle for the entire riding season of 1899, whereas the Association guarantee is only for 60 days.

The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of wheel.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Frame—22-inch (options 24 and 26), 1¾-inch seamless steel tubing, flush joints, hanger dropped 2½ inches, 28-inch wheels. Ladies' 22-inch (options 20 and 24-inch).

Steering Head—5⅛ inches, 1⅜ inches in diameter. Ladies', 5⅛-inch.

Crown—Arched, nickeled.

Cranks—6½-inch forged, improved two-piece pattern, left crank detachable, right crank and axle in one piece.

Tread—5 inches.

Saddle—Mesinger (Wheeler pattern), or Brown style padded.

Gear—72 inches, 70 (20x8), 77 (22x8), 68 (22x9), 84 (24x8). Ladies', 70 (20x8), option 63, 20x8).

Chain—Indianapolis 3-16 inch.

Pedals—Rat-trap or combination.

Handle Bar—Medium drop or raised. Adjustable handle bars, 50c extra.

Seat Post—L (option T). Ladies', T (option L).

Tires—Morgan & Wright.

Finish—Myrtle green (option black or tan).

NOW TO ORDER:

Inclose to us a postoffice money order, or draft on New York or Chicago, or express money order for $27.00. Give the name, postoffice address, and also shipping address of the person to whom we shall send the wheel. We shall ship by freight.

State particularly whether you want Model 1 or Model 2. Make order in accordance with specifications named above, as we cannot supply anything different.

These wheels are now all ready for prompt shipment, and if the order is sent to us, detailed as above, the wheel will be shipped within three days from the time we get the order. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Take notice, we do not include the Weekly Blade this year in connection with the wheel. Our readers prefer that we make the lowest price that we can for the wheel alone. $27.00 is cheaper than wheels are sold by large city department stores, and unlike department store wheels, ours are a standard make.

LADIES! We pay Fifteen Dollars weekly salary and commission to first lady in each county. Imperial Toilet specialties. Cortland Chemical Co., St. Louis.

AGENTS wanted for "The Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero, by Murat Halstead. Outfit $2.50. Outfit free. National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

LADIES To work at home, making and filling 4 small satchels with perfume; permanent, light, pleasant. $5 to $15 per week; not to canvass. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope.

HUBBARD CO., Perfumers, 82 Station A, Detroit, Michigan.

... THE COZY CORNER ...

A PRAYER

Father, I will not ask for wealth or fame,
Tho' once they would have joyed my carnal sense;
I shudder not to bear a hated name,
Wanting all wealth, myself my sole defense.

But give me, Lord, eyes to behold the truth;
A seeing sense that knows the eternal right;
A heart with pity filled, and gentlest ruth;
A manly faith that makes all darkness light.

Give me the power to labor for mankind;
Make me the mouth of such as can not speak;
Eyes let me be to groping men and blind;
A conscience to the base; and to the weak
Let me be hands and feet; and to the foolish, mind;
And lead still further on such as Thy kingdom seek.

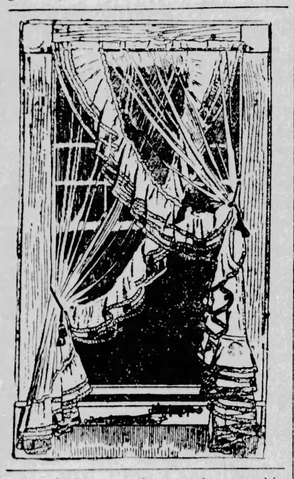
—Theodore Parker.

The Cozy Corner

Fashion reigns in regard to the least, as well as to the greatest matters about the house. There is a fashion of decorating the rooms, of making up the beds, of setting the table, of draping curtains, and these fashions change as often as do those for making ladies' dresses.

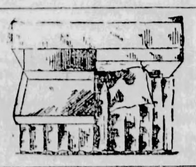
About window draperies, for instance, sometimes the lace curtains will hang in straight lines, from top to bottom of the window, and again they must be looped back, high up on the side, or very low down, and no matter how trivial the matter may seem, we all watch the windows of those who are supposed to be up in such matters and drape our curtains as they do theirs.

We give one of the latest designs, given by the Upholsterer:



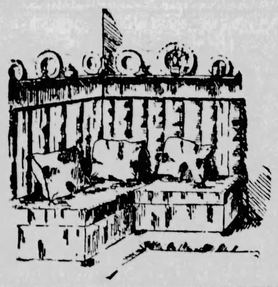
As will be seen, the curtains are shirred, surplice fashion, on the rod at the top of the window, and draped at different heights from the window sill. The same effects in draping could be carried out with the curtains placed on the pole in the usual way.

In small rooms, economy of space can be combined with decoration of the rooms in many ways. The Cozy Corner shown in our second illustration is an example of this.



A shelf is placed on two sides of an angle in the wall, and underneath this is hung a drapery of cretonne, or silk, making a very pleasing background for the box-seat, which is upholstered with the same material.

The third illustration shows how this seat can be made very useful.



On the shelf may be placed bits of china or bric-a-brac that every housekeeper delights to exhibit to her friends.

A new and very welcome visitor from Nebraska tells us this morning how they manage some of the hard work of house cleaning in that state:

I notice in the April 13 issue an inquiry for directions for cleaning chenille portieres, and will give the benefit of our experience.

We had a pair of handsome chenille portieres of a very light, delicate color. They became so badly soiled with dust, coal smoke, etc., that we feared we should be obliged to have them dyed. Before taking them to the dyer we decided to try an experiment.

We prepared a washtub of warm soapsude, put in the curtains and washed them thoroughly, rinsed them in several waters, and hung them on the clothesline, without wringing; the result was most satisfactory. They looked almost like new. Since then we have washed the same curtains twice by hanging them on the line and turning on the garden hose. They are still in excellent condition and scarcely faded at all.

Woollen blankets are also easily cleaned by thoroughly showering with the hose, and they do not dry harsh and wiry.

Heavy bed quilts are hard to handle in a tub, and are just as well cleaned in the above manner. Soap can be rubbed on, if needed.

Now that housecleaning season is just before us, I wonder if all the housewives know that feather pillows are made fresh and light by putting them out in the spring rains, either on the line or spread on a clothes horse? Let them remain for a number of days if possible, to be thoroughly drenched tuse soap on the ticks, if necessary), beat them up from time to time, and the hot sun will work wonders for them.

Pure water and bright sunlight are better than loads of disinfectants, and they are usually free and abundant commodities.—Grace Fuller.

Here we have the duty of a wife pleasantly set before us by one of our most valued contributors:

THE WIFE'S DUTY.

His house you enter, there to be a light,
Shining within when all without is night.
A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing,
Winding him back when mingling in the throng—
Back from the world he loved, alas, too long,
To fireside happiness, to hours of ease,
Bless with the charm, the certainty to please.
And oft your eyes read his, with gentle mind
To see his wishes—to all his thoughts inclined,
Still keeping ever on the watch to borrow
Mirth of his mirth, and sorrow of his sorrow.

—Rita Englehart.

In these progressive days when laundrys are to be found on nearly every corner, where you can have your work done for such a reasonable price, many housekeepers will not be troubled with the steam and annoyance of the washing done in the house, preferring the poor work and hard usage of the clothes that nearly always accompanies laundry work.

There are, however, some who still prefer to have this very important part of the work of the household done at home and under their own spervision. To such Mary sends some directions that will be of assistance with the most difficult part of the family washing:

Many young housekeepers consider laundering white shirts a formidable task, but a knowledge of the proper method and a little practice, will enable them to accomplish good results.

It is a mistake to suppose that everything depends upon the ironing, for unless the washing is done properly, no amount of polishing will hide the defects.

Some laundresses prefer to keep the white shirts until they have half a dozen or more, and wash them separate from the other clothes. If any mending is needed attend to it before they are put in the water, for if left until after the ironing is done, it is almost impossible to do it without wrinkling the shirt.

Heat the water you are to use until it is quite hot, and dissolve a little borax in it. The amount needed varies with the water, as more is required for hard water than for soft. Put the shirts in the tub, pour the water over them, and rub soap on the soiled places. Cover the tub with three or four thicknesses of a blanket or some heavy material to keep the steam in, and let them soak fifteen minutes, then wash them, rubbing the cuffs and neckbands most.

Put them in the boiler, cover with clean suds, and boil twenty minutes, stirring frequently. The borax makes them beautifully white, and greatly aids the cleansing process. Rinse in two or three waters, with a little blueing in the last, and hang them on the line without starching.

Two ironing boards are necessary for shirts. The large board used for other clothes will do for one, and the other should be the size and shape of a shirt bosom, covered with several thicknesses of white flannel, with an outer covering of muslin stretched smoothly and fastened on the under side. The irons should be kept perfectly smooth and free from rust by rubbing them frequently with a cloth wet with coal oil. A piece of beeswax tied in a cloth and rubbed over the irons while warm will improve them also.

Prepare a cold starch for stiffening the collars, cuffs and bosoms as follows: Mix two tablespoonfuls of pulverized starch in a cupful of cold water, and beat it until it is like cream, then add a cupful of hot water, in which a teaspoonful of powdered borax has been dissolved. The latter keeps the irons from sticking and gives the work a gloss.

Dip the pieces into the starch one by one, rub them between the hands until every thread of the linen is saturated with it, then wring them out and roll up in cloths fifteen minutes before ironing.

Iron the sleeves and body of the shirt first, then slip the bosom board inside the shirt, stretch the linen smoothly over it, and iron until dry.—Mary.

M. B. S., writes:—"Will you please tell me how I can overcome this trouble? I am 17 years old, with a very fair complexion and light hair, and not a very good-looking girl. When I am in company, if any one looks at me, or speaks to me, my face will turn as red as a face can, and this makes me look even homelier than ever. I have tried to overcome this, but have not succeeded. I am real discouraged and miserable about it, and will be very glad if you can give me any help through The Blade."

The trouble is, you are too self-conscious. You think when any one looks at you, or speaks to you, that they are noticing any defects there may be in your appearance, or your conversation, when it is more than probable that they would never discover any if you did not call their attention to it by your excessive blushing. You should endeavor to fill your mind with other thoughts, study to be familiar with the current topics of the day, so that you can talk intelligently about them, and thinking of them will help to make you think less of yourself and your "trouble" will soon be overcome.

Allie Beeson sends the following answer to Harriet: To make a good blueing for laundry use, dissolve 10 cents worth of Prussian blue and 5 cents' worth of Oxalic acid in one pint of soft water.

Alice M. asks if the ladies of the Cozy Corner think it the right thing for a man to whistle when his wife is talking to him, and she would also like to know what people with children are to do when they do not wish to keep house, and boardinghouse keepers refuse to take families with children? Who can answer her?

"What if the battle end and thou hast lost?
Others have lost the battle thou hast won;
Haste thee, bind up thy wounds, nor count the cost;
Over the field will rise to-morrow's sun."

Out-Door Fetes for Summer-Time.

With the advent of summer comes the longing for out-door pleasures, not only for the children, but for their elders. Lawn fetes and picnics take the place of the more formal "dinners" and "evenings" which have held sway during the winter months.

During the summer, and early autumn, everyone who can do so, spends a portion of their time in the country, or at some resort where they can combine pleasure with rest, and be free from the restraints of a city life. The unconventional entertainments are among the greatest charms of such a life.

A Gypsy camp, Fourth of July celebrations, hay-makers' picnics, farmers' suppers, fish frys, barn parties, hay-wagon excursions and many other similar entertainments serve to make a happy holiday for the summer visitor in the country.

As a dinner, or luncheon, plays a most important part at all of these functions, great care should be taken to have these especially appropriate for the several occasions. For a picnic luncheon, much of the preparation can be made the preceding day, thus saving hurry and confusion when an early start is desirable.

Sandwiches, either the plain bread and butter, or those filled with meat, chicken, sardines, fruit, or anything of the kind, can be made the night before, wrapped in wax paper and covered with a damp napkin to prevent their becoming dry. Cookies and little cakes are better for carrying than jelly, or cream cakes, and if pies of any kind are used they should be made in the shape of "turn-overs," and each one wrapped by itself in waxed paper.

Fruit juices can be extracted, sweetened and bottled; one, or two tablespoonfuls of these in a glass of ice water, makes a delicious and refreshing drink. Strong coffee, or tea, may be prepared and used cold, or can be easily heated if an alcohol lamp is a part of the outfit.

In packing luncheons, place the articles so that those needed first will be on top of the hamper. Wrap each article separately in wax paper; have all bottles tightly corked and placed in an upright position; put salt and pepper where it can not spill into anything, and use tin plates and cups, as they are lighter to carry and there is no danger of breakage.

Pack the dishes, knives, forks, spoons and paper napkins, with the table cloths and towels, by themselves, as you will find the work of serving the lunch is much easier if these things can be put in place before the food is opened.

It is well to have some competent person in charge of these arrangements, who shall have the assistance of any of the company she may select, for, as "too many cooks spoil the broth," so too many hands preparing a picnic lunch are very apt to cause confusion.

Next week we will give a description of a Gypsy camp, which is always an acceptable form of entertainment and one that can be arranged with very little trouble and expense.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Letters regarding the help which Life's Gateways has given to readers come to the author every day. At present it can be had with The Weekly Blade,—that friend of so many families,—for $1.25, by send to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

Not long ago I had the pleasure of visiting one of the prettiest boudoirs I have ever entered. One of the things in the room was a swinging book shelf, which certainly was ornamental and useful. It was made of two fine boards eight inches in width and painted white. These boards were about ten inches apart, and connected at the corners by small chains. The chains also held the sheives up and were carried up to the picture hooks. There were two small brackets under the bottom shelf so as to relieve any strain upon the chains.

The Dressing Table.

The dressing table always attracts the most attention of any article in the room. This one was very simple indeed. It was a low table covered with white swiss over a very delicately figured pink and white sateen. The glass was oblong and hung by cords at each end. It was very prettily draped with the swiss, tied back with pink ribbons. On the table were all the necessary things including a small pincushion and a very curious little box covered with white kid, and used as a collar-button box.

Collar-Button Box.

This small box was originally a candy box and can be easily made. From the cover, cut off the two end pieces and one of the side pieces, then paste the remaining side on to the box. Line the box with white silk and place a small pad in the bottom. When you cover the outside. The kid must be cut in one piece, and then pasted neatly on the outside, with the edges turned on the inside. This must necessarily be done before the lining is put in.

THE BLADE COOK.

In answer to a request printed some time ago, the Blade received this last week, a recipe for ham and egg pie and we thank Mrs. A. R. R very much for it.

Ham and Egg Pie.

Line a 3-qt. pan with a crust made as for chicken pie, and fill with the following 1 qt. boiled, smoked ham, cut in small pieces; 1 qt. of milk. Heat these thoroughly, add salt and pepper to taste, and then add 4 eggs beaten light. Fill the pie with these and add the top crust. Bake about ¾ of an hour, or until the eggs are thoroughly set.

English, or Black Fruit Cake.

For Mrs. T. C. McM.:

1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. flour, 1 lb. butter, 9 eggs, 2 lbs. raisins, 2 lbs. currants, 1 lb. citron, 2 nutmegs, 1 teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and mace, ½ glass of brandy, ½ glass wine, ½ cup of molasses. Bake in a very slow oven. This is an old recipe and the cake can be kept for an indefinite time.

Chess Pie.

Line two pie pans with a puff paste and bake them. Beat the yolks of 5 eggs and 1 cupful of sugar until very light. Beat ¾ cupful of butter until very creamy and add to the eggs as quickly as possible. Add a few drops of vanilla. Bake this in the crust until it is very light. Then add the whites of the eggs as a meringue.

When the meringue is browned remove from the fire and cut immediately and put on a cold plate. If the pies are not cut immediately they will fall and become heavy.

BOIL IT DOWN.

If you've got a thought that's happy,
Boil it down;
Make it short and crisp and snappy---
Boil it down.
When your brain its coin has minted,
Down the page your pen has sprinted,
If you want your effort printed,
Boil it down.

Take out every surplus letter---
Boil it down.
Fewer syllables the better---
Boil it down.
Make your meaning plain—express it
So we'll know, not merely guess it;
Then, my friend, ere you address it,
Boil it down.

Boil out all the extra trimmings—
Boil it down;
Skim it well when you skim the trimmings;
Boil it down;
When you're sure 'twould be a sin to
Cut another sentence into,
Send it on, and we'll begin to
Boil it down.

—Selected.

Naming the New Baby.

In some countries curious customs prevail in regard to selecting a name for the baby. A Hindu baby is named when it is twelve days old, and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that selected by the mother. In that case two lamps are placed over the two names and the name over which the lamp burns the brighter is the one given to the child.

In an Egyptian family the parents choose a name for their baby by lighting three wax candles; to each of these they give a name, one of the three belonging always to some dignified personage. The candle that burns the longest determines the name for the baby.

The Mohammedans sometimes write desirable names on five slips of paper, and these they place in the Koran. The name upon the slip first drawn out is given to the child.

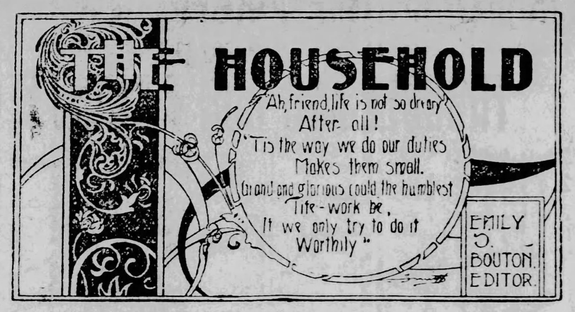
The children of the Ainos, a people living in northern Japan, do not receive their names until they are five years old. It is the father who then chooses the name by which the child is afterwards called.

The Chinese give their boy babies a name in addition to their surnames, and they must call themselves by these names until they are twenty years old. At that age the father gives his son a new name.

The Chinese care so little for their girl babies that they do not give them a baby name, but just call them No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, according to their birth.

Boys are thought so much more of in China than girls that if you ask a Chinese father who has both a boy and a girl how many children he has he will always reply, 'Only one child."

German parents sometimes change the name of their baby if it is ill, and the Japanese are sure to change the name of a child four times.


THE HOUSEHOLD
"Ah, friend, life is not so dreary
After all!
'Tis the way we do our duties
Makes them small.
Grand and glorious could the humblest
Life-work be,
If we only try to do it
Worthily."
EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

How the Children Saved the Fugitive Slaves.....

BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

I am going to tell you a true story—true, that is, as regards the main facts, though the years which have elapsed since it was told to me, has dimmed somewhat the details in my memory. It was brought back to my thought recently by the reading of the history of The Underground Railroad, lately published by the Macmillans.

Back somewhere in the fifties it happened, when the Fugitive Slave Law was in operation, and the Northern border states were full of the hunted and the hunters—the latter aided by the terrible sleuth hounds that could follow a trail, once found, through the forest, the open country or the streets of a city, with almost equal ease and certainty. The poor runaway slaves, however, had friends scattered here and there over the North who cared for them as for brothers, and helped them on to freedom and safety.

Sandusky was one of the termini of the mysterious routes of travel named collectively The Underground Railroad, by which the runaways were passed over to Canada. There dwelt men and women who believed so thoroughly in the right to human freedom, that they were willing to risk loss of friends and property, unfearing—unfearing because unknowing. Once a dog ran after them, and they hurried a little, but the elder stopped, saying, "mamma said we must not act 'fraid of anything,' and nothing would hurt us."

It is hard to imagine anything more touching than the simple confidence of these little ones that they would be cared for while on this errand of mercy. Hand in hand, they journeyed onward while the shadows deepened and the shining stars, one by one, came forth to lighten the way. They talked in whispers as they walked, and one or two men looked at them sharply, but they were not disturbed.

Everything was still about old Ben's when they went up to the entrance and rapped softly. Presently, the door opened a crack, then it was thrown wide apart as Ben saw the children standing there.

"Who are you, and what have you come for?" he asked quickly, alert to the fact that the case which demanded such messengers must be an urgent one. "Come in and tell me quick."

Stepping inside the dimly lighted room the elder lifted the skirt of her dress, and took out a note that was pinned under the hem and gave it to him. In a moment he had mastered the contents, and his eyes flashed as he muttered—"you are going to catch them, are you? Well, we'll see! But you're mighty brave little gals to come all this way alone," he said to them aloud, "and I'll see that you get back to yer mother all right. You'll hev to wait awhile, though."

Stepping to the stairway he gave three raps upon the inside, and in two or three moments a lad of twenty came swiftly down into the room.

"What is it, dad?" he asked. "What's the matter? Thought they didn't come fer an hour yet."

"No more they don't," said Ben, "but the sheriff's dead after 'em, and they've got to run fur the boat and take their chances o' bein' stopped further on. These little uns came all the way out here in the dark to let us know that the devil's awake sure 'nuff."

"What's to be done, dad?" asked the lad.

Ben was silent a moment before replying. Then he said: "Harness up Bob and I'll take these gals home to ther' mother, and then go down to the wharf and see if we can shuffle the fellers aboard the boat if they get there alive afore she goes out. You must go down the road to meet the wagon and send 'em on. Ther's about one chance in ten we can keep 'em out the clutches of the law, but we've got to take that one."

It was only a very few minutes ere old Ben drove noiselessly out upon the highway with the children covered up in his wagon, and turned towards the town, while the lad ran in the opposite direction. His part of the story he told afterwards:

"It seemed a good while," he said, "while I run along watchin' the moon coming up and wishin' it didn't come so fast and make so much light, until I heard wheels rolling along as if they was in a hurry to get somewhere. By and bye I saw the wagon, and knew it was the one we were lookin' fur. You see I wasn't long in climbin' right in while it was goin', and tellin' the driver the story. I heard a groan come from under the blankets that was spread over the bottom where the poor niggers was, and I knew they was scared, but it couldn't be helped. The driver said as that he had no manner of doubt the sheriff was just behind in a light buggy and it 'ud hev to be nip and tuck to see who'd get to the landin' first.

"Well, I climbed down and he whipped the horses, and away they went towards town, while I walked back along the road, thinkin' and thinkin'. I could see them horses was about tuckered out, and a man in a buggy could easy enough catch up with 'em, and then it was all day fur them poor darkies.

"All of a sudden an idee struck me so sharp that I jumped right off the ground. Then I said, 'I'll do it and take the consequences.' So I walked along watchin' and waitin' and lookin' at everything and thinkin' how still it was and how bright the stars was a shinin', when I heard wheels comin' like mad. Of course I didn't know fer certain it was the sheriff, but I was pretty sure and I couldn't take no chances. It wasn't more'n a minit before it was near enough so I could see one man sittin' in a buggy leanin' over and whippin' the horse as if he was bound for kingdom come.

"I tell you I done some pretty quick thinkin' fur I knew that horse and that man had got to be stopped or it was all day with the niggers. Well, I shut my eyes a minit and prayed just as dad used to teach me to pray after mother died. Then I turned and ran towards town as fast as my feet could carry me. 'Twan't any time 'fore the horse and wagon was goin' by, and I giv a jump at the back and was in 'fore the man knew what I was about. I grabbed the lines and then you better believe there was a fight, but I managed to give one line a jerk and that horse turned quicker than lightnin', and crash he went into the fence, with buggy, sheriff, and me on top of him all in a heap together.

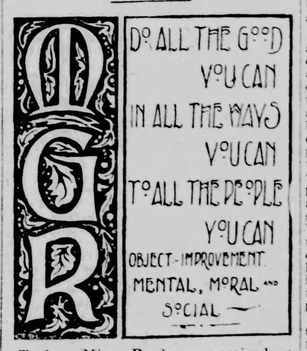
"That team was stopped for certain and the sheriff didn't get to town on time. Well, wasn't he mad though! I made believe as I thought the horse was runnin' away, and I was tryin' to help hold him back, when he turned in to fight and that caused the accident. He's always looked sideways at me since that though."

Were the poor fellows saved for whom all of this trouble was taken? Fortunately they were. Just as the boat was ready to pull out, the wagon dashed up and the driver with old Ben hustled the poor, tired, and frightened negroes on board where they were taken care of and conveyed to Canada. They were too worn and depressed to sing, as some are reported to have done, from the vantage point of safety, words like the following:

"Dark and thorny is de pathway,
Where de pilgrim makes his ways;
But beyond dis vale of sorrow,
Lie de fields of endless days."

The story of the walk through the twilight shadows to warn old Ben I heard from the two little girls when they had grown into womanhood, and after the proclamation of emancipation made such efforts needless. They were very happy children when clasped in their mother's arms again, with their father smiling down into their faces and calling them his little heroes. And it was the glory of old Ben's son as long as he lived, that he dared to defy death in order to stop the sheriff and save the runaways.

THE CHILDREN ON THEIR WAY TO OLD BEN'S.



To-day Miss Prudence received a boquet of spring beauties, pansies, violets and ferns from "Weasel," of W. Va., and a pleasant little note with them, explaining why we have not heard for so long a time from this W. Va. friend. Her excuse was a very good one but I trust she will not let it prevent her from coming again very soon. "Weasel" said she had come for a badge, but she forgot to enclose the 15 cents, which will explain to her why it is not sent at once.

Snowbird—I have read the Wrestler of Phillippi, and do not like it. I think it is too cruel to be at all elevating. I can recommend John Halifax as one of the best books I ever read.—Henrietta.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—What a grand circle we have. May we live up to our motto. Surely if we do the world will be better for our having lived in it. Let us show our colors, here is fifteen cents for a badge.—Kentucky Boy.

I am one of the unfortunates who did not get Wadworth's Ode to Immortality, so I will talk to Mother Crutch about my favorite book.

I think John Halifax, Gentleman, decidedly the best novel I ever read. The daily life of John Halifax shows religion in its purest and truest light, and his home is a pleasant picture, where the man and wife have love, thoughtfulness and consideration for each other's happiness and welfare.

It is a home such as every man and woman, who undertake making a home for themselves, should endeavor to accomplish, and one that is by no means impossible, and then married life certainly would not be a failure.

A Noble Life is another one of Miss Mulock's books that helped me to nobler thoughts and desires.—Lucy Ashton.

While we heard from one Catholic in defense of Catholics in regard to reading the Bible in school, and to many diverse opinions from Protestants, we have heard from no one who claims to have received benefit, or harm in consequence of reading the Bible in school.

It is for this I have been waiting, and it is only with the hope of encouraging some one that I come now.

Teachers, if you have not the love of God in your heart you cannot read the Bible understandingly or with profit, therefore you would better omit it from the school program lest you do more harm than good, but I, for one, hold the dear memory of a Christian teacher who by her earnest, loving words, the messages of love and guidance she read from the Bible, the earnestness with which she repeated the Lord's prayer with the school, and the prayer she offered up at the closing of the school year to the Heavenly Father in behalf of the children's future welfare, not only left a lasting impression, but was the means of forming in my childish mind the decision that God was one with whom it was worth while to become acquainted.

I am now striving by the grace of God to do all the good I can.—Endeavor.

Having seen a call for the older members, I will rise to second the motion made by Forest King. I will endeavor to give a description of the country in which I live.

I live in East Tennessee, two miles south of the Cumberland Mountains, and about the same distance from historic Cumberland Gap. In the Gap is a large stone, telling one where to go to the junction of the three states, viz.: Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

On the north of the town is the "Pinnacle," a solid mass of rocks rising to a height of 1,000 feet, and about one-fourth of the way up, is the entrance to King Solomon's Cave. It is said to be one of the grandest caves in the South.

Around the Gap is still to be seen remains of forts, rifle-pits, etc., of the Rebellion.

Southwest, about two and one-half miles, is a lone grave covered with a large flat stone, and a head stone bearing the inscription: "James Robertson, killed by the Indians, 1784." It is said he was drinking out of a spring when the Indians slipped up to him and shot him with flint arrows.

As no one has been able to guess my former "Nom" I will own up.—Oleta, formerly Country Greeney.

The War Against the Sparrows.

About ten years ago I was summoned to the state house to speak for the sparrow. It was proposed, first, to make it a criminal offense to feed a sparrow. To this I said that I had been talking 61 days to the children in our Boston high, normal, Latin and grammar schools, and advising them, among other things, to make themselves and the birds happier by feeding them in winter; and before enacting the proposed law it would be well to estimate how many jails it would require to hold all the children who might feed the birds. Second, it was proposed to pay a bounty on all sparrows killed. To this I said that the danger of shooting all kinds of birds would be very great, and that possibly not only birds might be shot, but cats, dogs, cattle, horses, and possibly human beings might be in considerable danger, and that if poison was used it might be still worse for many of the domestic animals, and perhaps would not be advisable for members of the legislature for some time afterwards to order birds on toast at our restaurants. I told of the service the sparrows had rendered as scavengers in our city, and in annihilating worms. The proposed law did not pass, and the sparrows from that time to this have lived in peace. But recently I learned that certain persons have been actively engaged in a crusade to destroy the sparrows in our city, and that our mayor was given orders (as a beginning) for the destruction of their nests.

I at once wrote (in substance) the following to our daily Evening Transcript, in which paper it appeared the same evening:

ATTENTION, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS!

Within a few years there are to be several Centennials, to one or more of which many of the Merry-Go-Rounds will be sure to go. If they wear badges they will know one another and their pleasure will be greatly increased. For 15 cents you can buy one of these pretty pins. Send and get one.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an English clergyman and poet whose sacred lyrics were the expression of a sanctified life, and gained for him the reverent regard of men of all denominations. C. M. B.

2—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x

1—A son of Elipaz.
2—The head of one of the tribes of Israel.

... OUR YOUNG FOLKS ...

WHAT THE SPARROWS THEMSELVES SAY.

What have we sparrows done, that we are fed
By those we deemed our friends with poisoned bread?

You sent for us that we should be your guests,
We came to you from far across the sea,
We made our home with you, and built our nests
On column, cornice, portico and tree.
And dwelt in the new country trustingly,
Having no thought of danger or of dread.

What have we sparrows done, that we are fed
By those we deemed our friends on poisoned bread?

We had no fear to flock in any street,
Within your doorways we were brave to come,
We confidently hopped before your feet
To take the offered grain or seed or crumb.
What if we are a little troublesome?
Is it for such slight cause you wish us dead?

What have we sparrows done, that we are fed
By those we deemed our friends on poisoned bread?

Hear ye: For every bird ye bring to evil,
For every sparrow slain within your street,
Shall come to judge you Hessian fly and weevil,
The caterpillar weave a winding sheet,
And measuring worms your punishment shall mete
Until peccavi ye have plainly said.

LYDIA'S LIFE.

Lydia was the youngest of a large family. She had ten sisters and one brother. However, she could not remember when the ten sisters were all living at home, for some married and went away when she was a mere baby. Her father was a farmer, and her mother the daughter of a neighboring farmer.

When Lydia was about five years of age, her grandfather, her mother's father, died; then the two farms became one, and such a large one that Lydia's parents owned a large portion of the land in the township. Still they were as industrious and frugal, and taught their children to be, as if they had not owned an acre unencumbered. They reasoned that the property would not go far when divided among twelve children, and they wished the daughters to have marriage-portions and the son a fair start in life, and there was no way of accomplishing so much without hard work and economy. When Lydia was young she loved pretty things to wear as well as a girl of today, but if she wished to have them, she had not only to fashion them herself, but in most cases to make the material. More than all, she had to earn the means to purchase it.

A long day was required to accomplish so much, and Lydia rose at half past four. That was considered rather a late than an early hour for rising in the family. Her mother and older sisters were always astir by half past three; but Lydia was delicate, and consequently favored.

"Let the child sleep a while longer," Lydia's indulgent mother would say when the older sisters, especially Tabitha, were disposed to grumble at such indolence. Tabitha was noted all the country round for her thrift and industry. Marvellous tales were told of her prowess in spinning and weaving. She was considered the smartest of the ten sisters; however, some of the others were not far behind, and Lydia, when she arose, was as brisk as need be.

In her little chamber, with its dormer window, which was thickly furred with frost in winter, she did not require a long time to dress, by the light of an end of tallow candle. She threw back the patchwork quilts and comfortables, and emerged from her nest in the deep feather bed as into a polar region. She could scarcely see her pretty face in the little looking-glass for the cloud of her freezing breath. However, she did not linger to admire herself; she simply brushed her brown hair as smoothly as possible in such an electric atmosphere, and twisted it into a tight knot, surmounted by her every-day comb of horn. She had a beautiful carven shell one for grand occasions.

Then she donned her quilted petticoat and short gown and sack, and clamped down the stairs in her heavy little shoes, made by the village shoemaker. Lydia never washed herself in her own room, but at the kitchen sink. There was a wash-bowl and ewer in the spare chamber, but in none of the others. Indeed, in the winter water would have frozen so solidly in the bedrooms that it would not have been feasible to keep it there. There was a fireplace in the spare chamber only. Once, when Lydia had the measles, she was ill in bed for a week, and had a blazing hearth fire, and that was the luxurious experience of her life.

When Lydia got down-stairs, breakfast was already on the table. There were baked potatoes and fried pork and porridge. By half past 5 o'clock breakfast was over, the dishes washed and set neatly back in the dresser and pantry, and the day's work well under way. The great household of industrious daughters was a beehive, and Lydia, although she had risen an hour later, as busy as any of them.

There were people who thought Lydia as smart as any of her sisters. Her father, for one, felt quite certain that she was. Lydia's father doated on her. The other girls had earned their gold beads and shell combs, but Lydia's had been given her by her father. However, her sisters did not complain; they were very fond of Lydia themselves, and quite ready to admit that she was not as well able as they to earn finery.

Moreover, there was a certain glory in buying their own beads and combs, which they would not have missed. Lydia, in the depths of her heart, although she was very grateful to her father, did not feel quite as proud of hers as she would have done had she earned them herself. Still, she was not one whit behind the others in the performance of all the tasks which her life seemed to set for her.

Lydia was in her 21st year, when she went to meeting one beautiful Sunday in May, and met with a misfortune, which led, as misfortunes often do, to good fortune in the end. Lydia, when she came near the meeting-house, stopped as usual and changed her shoes, tucking away the old ones under the stone wall, and putting on the red morocco ones, in which she stepped bravely along to meeting.

Lydia looked unusually pretty that morning in a new rose-colored chintz gown, cut low to show her dimpled shoulders in a wonderful muslin spencer, and her bonnet with pink rosebuds around the face. Many glanced admiringly at her as she walked up the meeting-house aisle, and one young man, Jabez Hall, had his attention distracted from the sermon and looked at her oftener than he looked at the parson.

When Lydia started homeward, after the second service, and stopped at the hiding-place in the stone wall to get her old shoes, they were not there! She could not believe it at first. Thieves were almost unknown in that vicinity; it seemed incredible that the shoes could have been stolen, and on the Lord's day, too; but they were gone, and the mystery of their disappearance was never solved.

Lydia lingered long, searching for her shoes. Her sister Tabitha searched, too, but finally went on, telling her that there was no use looking longer. "You can never wear your red morocco shoes again if you tramp three miles in them, but there's no help for it," said Tabitha.

But Lydia had no mind to wear her best shoes and spoil them. She waited, pretending to search still, until Tabitha was well down the road, and there was no one in sight. Then off came her red shoes and her fine stockings, and for home she started, barefoot.

Lydia had gone, walking in the grass to save her feet when she could, about a quarter of a mile, when she heard the tramp of a horse behind her, and stood aside to let Jabez Hall on his big gray pass. But Jabez stopped to exchange a friendly word, and the grass was short, and although she strove to crouch a little to conceal them, Lydia's little bare feet showed below the hem of her pink chintz, and the outcome was that she walked no further barefooted that night, but rode home in state on the gray horse while Jabez, carrying the precious red shoes, walked by her side.

Their banns were published three weeks from that day. Jabez, so the story goes, had long admired Lydia, but his mother had been bitterly opposed to his marrying. She feared that his wife might be extravagant, and waste the property which he had inherited from his father, who had been one of the richest men thereabouts. Jabez's mother was a strong-willed old woman, who still had much property under her own control; and the young man had not ventured to run counter to her wishes, although he had loved pretty Lydia.

However, when he went home that Sunday night, and told the story of Lydia's walking barefooted to save her shoes, and pleaded his cause, his mother relented, and Lydia wore the red morocco shoes, five years old at that date, but as good as new, to her wedding, and walked in them, so to speak, out of her girlhood.—Youth's Companion.

3—A king of Moab.
4—A country southwest of Palestine.
5—To elevate; to raise.
The primals and finals spell that which was to the Jews what the church is to us.
C. M. B.

3—HALF SQUARE.

x x x x x
x x x x
x x x
x x
x

1—Meaning bitter waters.
2—A man of the tribe of Benjamin.
3—A friend of David.
4—A city on the coast of Moab.
5—A consonant. C. M. B.

4—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If the sides of a triangle are 5, 6 and 7 inches respectively, what is the distance between the centers of its largest inscribed circle and its smallest circumscribed circle? G. W. B.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell what the seven precepts of Noah prohibit? C. M. B.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"On Carmel's crown now swarms a countless throng,
With one brave soul for God, 'gainst millions in the wrong."
C. M. B.

Answers to Puzzles Given April 27.

1—John Locke.
2—"Christ's Resurrection. Words used, Chestnut Crosier, Sir.
3—Sunday of Joy. Joy, say, found.
4—George Dewey.
5—The sentence "Don't give up the ship," was the last words of Capt. James Lawrence, when mortally wounded in a battle between his ship, the Chesapeake, and the British ship Shannon, June 1, 1816.

Chat.

New work has been received from R. S. Walker and answers from Emma F. Burch, W. P. E. E. Black, E. G. R., and Fred Millard.

In the arithmetical problem sent by R. S. Walker the circumference of the bucket was omitted and the problem reads a little lame. Will R. S. W. please send corrected copy?

E. G. R. holds out a hope that the Schoolmistress may see him in the flesh before long, as he intends to pass through Toledo on his way east. All of the Wonder Column contributors will find a welcome by calling at the big Blade building, corner of Jefferson and Superior streets.

THE WADE COURT.

Makes Its Report On the Army Beef Matter.

Washington, May 8.—By direction of the President, who approves the findings, Acting Secretary of War Meikeljohn, has made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Major General Miles commanding the army that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain, was unfit for use of the troops.

There is more or less criticism of Gen. Miles in various parts of the report. Probably the most direct instance is the one which states that beyond the criticism of officers found elsewhere in the report, "The court finds that against none of the officers commanding the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments and their staff officers should a charge of guilt be brought.

"The court also finds that the major general commanding army had not sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed or was unfit for issue to troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge, as claimed, that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress; that some or it was supplied under the pretense of experiment, that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the secretary of war to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied."

Col. Maus, inspector general on General Miles' staff, is censured for his failure to call attention to charges concerning the beef at Chickamauga contained in a report of inspection made by Dr. tor Major Daly on the 26th of October last, in which he stated his belief that the beef was chemically treated.

Commenting upon General Miles' testimony that he had first formed the opinion last August that the refrigerated beef had been processed, the court remarks:

Whatever the date on which he formed a belief, or a reasonable suspicion, that the health of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food, it was his bounded duty, in the opinion of the court, instantly to take the most effective measures within his control to ascertain the exact facts and to correct the wrong, if any should be found. It would have been practicable to obtain samples of beef than being supplied to the army by contractors and then submitted these to chemical examination which would have resulted in the detection of the presence or absence of boric salycilic acids or any other chemical agent that may have been used as a preservative agent. Yet no such precaution as that suggested was taken by the major general commanding at that time or at any subsequent time so far as has been learned by the court. The court finds that the allegations of the major general commanding to the effect that the refrigerated beef supplied to the troops was treated by chemical preservatives had not been established.

The report places the quantity of canned roast beef purchased for the war by the commissary department at 6,847,174 pounds, including 350,000 pounds which was brought from Liverpool and other English ports. This amount is characterized as excessive and the commissary general, (Gen. Eagan) is severely criticised in several parts of the document on this score.

One of the severest rebukes is as follows:

"Considering the little use that had been made of this beef in the regular army, the probability that the volunteers were entirely ignorant of it; that its use as a part of the field ration had never been sanctioned by the President or secretary of war; the court can but characterize the action of the commissary general of subsistence as unwarranted and reckless in that he ordered the purchase of such enormous quantities of a food that was practically untried and unknown and the court so finds. The court also finds that there is no ground for imputation whatever of any other motive upon the part of the commissary general than the earnest desire to procure the best possible food for the troops. The court pronounces this act of the commissary general of subsistence a colossal error for which there is no palliation." The court finds that there was neglect in Cuba and to a less degree in Porto Rico in delivering the refrigerated beef.

"The fault, if any there was," says the report, "rested with the brigade and higher commanding officers and their commissaries and quartermasters, but the testimony is not so definite or specific as to warrant the naming by the court of any particular officer."

They say the refrigerated beef was first received with great satisfaction. There is also criticism of the delay in unloading the refrigerating apparatus of Swift & Co. at Santiago.

The court is of the opinion that the canned roast beef was not suitable as a travel ration on transports, considering the absence of cooking facilities and the absence from that ration of fresh vegetables and condiments. On shore, as a field ration, where the companies had their camp cooking equipment and vegetables were available, canned roast beef is suitable for issue, say two days in ten, but not for two days in succession.

The refrigerated beef is, in the opinion of the court, a suitable ration for troops when it can be issued to them in good condition.

As to whether anything better than the beef was available for a ration, the opinion is that the canned fresh beef was less desirable than the corned beef; that bacon would have been more suitable than the unknown and unfamiliar canned roast beef eaten from the can, and there was no better food available or practicable than refrigerator beef. The opinion is expressed that it would have been impossible to land beef cattle on the beef in Cuba.

An instruction of the President's to the court was: "If the packers of the country are guilty it must be known."

Replying to this direction, the court says:

"The methods of packing the canned beef was the same as those habitually pursued in the preparation of meat as an article of commerce, and the court does not find that they underwent any change during the progress of the war.

"The large purchases for the use of the military forces during the months of May and June, 1898, were made—not at the solicitation of the packers, or having efforts put forth by them for that purpose, but by the order and upon the initiative of the commissary general of subsistence, such purchases being made in every case by officers in his department in the usual manner."

On another point the court says: "It appears from the testimony that whenever any cans have been found to be defective, subsequent to their delivery to the subsistence department, such cans have been replaced in every instance."

Replying specifically to other questions set out by the President the court says: "That the canned beef was designated as 'fresh' because it was not salted, but that the beef was not old or stale. The refrigerated beef furnished the army was not doctored or treated with any other agency than cold air.

"That the meat purchased for the army was the meat of commerce; that both kinds—refrigerated and canned—were such as are well known in both hemispheres as commercial articles; of which there is and has been very large consumption not only by the trade generally but by the United States navy and by the armies and navies of Europe.

"That no reports of unfitness of the beef were forwarded to the War department until more than one month after hostilities ceased.

"That, barring some defects in methods of inspecting the beef on its delivery to the subsistence department the deterioration of the meat in specimen was due to the fault of no one."

Summing up the results of the investigation of the chemists employed by the court, the report says:

"The contents of all the cans, which consisted of boiled rather than roast beef, were found to be perfectly sweet, with an order of cooked meat. The beef in nearly all the cans appeared to have been softened by exposure to heat, but apparently without injurious effect as to its quality; apart from this the meat contents were found to be in a good state of preservation in every case. No trace of preservative acids were found in any of the cans. . . . There is no testimony to the effect that any of the canned fresh beef supplied to the subsistence department since April 25, 1898, has been chemically treated or subjected to the action of preservatives of any kind save as small quantities of common salt have been added as seasoning to the product of certain packers.

"In no case did the number of swelled or tainted cans discovered greatly exceed in amount one per cent of the entire number examined."

Several pages of the report are devoted to the consideration of the allegation made by Gen. Miles that the refrigerated beef was treated with preservatives, but the statement is made upon the threshold of this question that "but little testimony was submitted by him in support of this contention."

Considerable attention is given to Dr. Daly's testimony concerning the refrigerated beef on the transport Panama and also to his report concerning the beef supplied to the immunes stationed at Chickamauga.

Referring to this, the court says:

"This testimony shows that the beef treated by the Powell process, which was declared by Mr. Daly to contain boric and salycilic acids, were, in fact, caused by fumigation, and the materials employed contained neither boric nor salycilic acids."

As to the cause of sickness in the army in the Santiago campaign, the court finds it impossible to conclude that either the canned fresh beef or the refrigerated beef appeared to any appreciable extent as causes of intestinal disease."

Speaking of the ration as a whole, the court says:

"As to the effects of the food supply, having regard to both sufficiency and quality, it seems to be clearly established that the army ration as supplied, without modification, to the troops serving in the West Indies was by no means well adapted for use in a tropical climate. If this be true, the unfitness of the ration should have manifested itself by its failure to keep the troops, who subsisted upon it, in the best possible condition for services in hot climates. This, in the opinion of the court, is fully established in evidence. The insufficiency of the food supply in Cuba, and the irregularity attending upon its distribution, due primarily, to a marked deficiency in transportation facilities and the condition of the weather and the roads, appeared, to some extent as cause of disease among the troops who were thus insufficiently and irregularly subsisted.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon charges preferred, is:

"In the course of the inquiry, as cited in this report, that in some instances some individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty, or to observe the proprieties which dignify high military command, but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the report of the facts developed meets the ends of discipline, and that the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken."

The document is signed by J. F. Wade, major general, U. S. V., president; George W. Davis, lieutenant colonel, department judge advocate general, recorder.

General Miles, when asked last night if he had any comment to make upon the beef report, replied that he had read it. "But I have nothing to say," he added, "either about the report, the method of testimony or the conclusions reached."

"Does that mean that so far as you are concerned you will let the matter rest where the report leaves it?" asked the reporter.

"I have nothing to say," replied Gen. Miles.

THEY WANT IT.

Canned Roast Beef in Demand In Alaska.

Washington, May 9.—The War department received a dispatch from the commissary of subsistence at Vancouver, Wash., to-day, saying:

"Rampart City, Circle City, Alaska, ask for 19,740 pounds of canned roast beef. They have tried it and apparently like it. Is there any objection to sending it?" The request for this beef has been approved by the War department, and it will be sent to the troops in Alaska.

IN PORTO RICO.

MILITARY GOVERNOR.

General Davis Has Arrived In Porto Rico.

San Juan, de Porto Rico, May 9.—Brigadier General George W. Davis, Major General Guy V. Henry, as military governor of Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday, on board the United States transport McPherson. He was welcomed by the insular secretary and officials of Porto Rico and San Juan.

Matters here are in excellent condition for the new military governor, harmony prevailing generally.

FOREIGN VESSELS

May Engage In Porto Rican Trade With This Country.

Washington, May 3.—The following is the order of the war department allowing foreign bottoms to engage in the Porto Rican trade with this country, formerly limited to American vessels under the coastwise laws:

War Department,
Washington, May 1, 1899.

Tariff Circular, No. 58.

By direction of the President, paragraph 8, page 7, of the "Amended Customs Tariffs and Regulations for Ports in Porto Rico," is here temporarily amended so as to permit all vessels, whether foreign or American, to load and clear for the United States.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Porto Rico.

(Signed.) G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

Especial attention is called to the fact that this is a temporary order, and may be revoked if it does not prove satisfactory.

OUR NEW VOLUNTEERS.

Porto Ricans Will Wear Uniform of the United States.

Washington, May 5.—Reports received at the war depamtent show that Gen. Henry, at San Juan, is making fair progress in the plan for the enlistment of 400 Porto Ricans in the United States army for service in their native country. In order to give all sections of the island an equal representation, it was decided to recruit only 25 native soldiers at any one place. The town of Taras has already supplied its quota of men and Acatjutla all but two or three. At the present rate of progress it will not take long to secure the full quota. Gen. Henry reports that he has good material to select from and that most of the natives seem to consider it an honor to wear the uniform. The recruits will be distributed anmg the different infantry companies.

FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIER

Who Fell On Cuban Soil In the War With Spain.

Westminster, Md., May 8.—The funeral of Sergeant Charles Hampton Smith, of Company D, Fourth Battalion, United States Marines, who fell in the first engagement with Spanish troops in Cuba, June 11, 1898, and who is supposed to have been the first American killed on Cuban soil in the war with Spain, took place at Deer Park chapel, Methodist Protestant church, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by about 2,000 persons.

—Sweet, refreshing sleep is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds the nerves, tones the stomach and cures all dyspeptic symptoms.

After the Mercedes.

New York, May 4.—The Merrick & Chapman wrecking tug Rescue sailed today for Santiago to tow the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes to Norfolk.

KENTUCKY'S MONUMENT.

To Her Soldiers of Both Sides Who Fell at Chickamauga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3.—This is the most notable week Chattanooga has seen since the historic opening and dedication of the National Memorial Park in September, 1895. The population of the city has been almost doubled by the great influx of visitors who are here for the carnival or to witness the dedication of the Kentucky and Georgia monuments in Chickamauga Park. The handsome monument erected to the memory of the Kentucky troops who fought and fell on the historic battlefields in the vicinity of Lookout Mountain was dedicated this

KENTUCKY'S MONUMENT.

afternoon with impressive ceremonies in the presence of Governor Bradley and a large delegation of prominent men from the Blue Grass state. The monument occupies one of the choicest sites in the park, and is worthy of special note from the fact that it is the first monument erected in this country to the memory of both Confederate and Union soldiers from the same state. The monument is a magnificent shaft of granite, surmounted by a bronze globe, resting on cannons pointing outward, and standing over all a bronze statue of the Goddess of War, with a high lifted sword in one hand and a torch in the other, pointing downward. The monument is 47 feet in height, and is made of the best New England granite, quarried at Barre, Vt. On the front of the square base is the following inscription:

Erected by the state of Kentucky in honor of her sons who fought and fell on the field.

As we are united in life and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds, and one people forgetful of all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the glories of that terrible conflict which made all men free and retained every star on the nation's flag.

On another side of the base is a list of all the Union organizations from Kentucky engaged in the battle, and on the other a list of all the Confederate organizations—7 Union and 9 Confederate. On the war face of the monument is the seal of Kentucky. Cut in granite over the front face is an American eagle holding in one claw a Confederate and in the other the national flag. At the corners are emblematic tiger heads. The shaft is surmounted by a bronze globe, resting on cannons pointing outward, a bronze statue of the Goddess of War, with high-lifted sword in one hand and a torch in the other, pointing downward.

The Kentucky visitors attended the floral parade of the festival this morning and it was nearly 1 o'clock before the official party reached the Chickamauga battlefield for the dedication ceremonies. After several selections of music the exercises were opened by Captain John W. Tuttle who, in a brief address on behalf of the committee having charge of the building of the monument, formally turned it over to the representatives of the state, headed by Governor Bradley. Prayer was offered by Rev. William M. Pettis, and while the "Old Kentucky Home" was being played by the military bands the cords holding together the great canvass was pulled by Miss Christine Bradley and the shaft, in all its beauty, was revealed for the first time to the great assemblage.

Governor W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, made the address.

At the close of his address Gov. Bradley transferred the monument to the United States government. Suitable response in behalf of the secretary of war was delivered by General H. V. Boynton, president of the Chickamauga National Park commission. The ceremonies were brought to a close with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the cheering of the crowds. A large number of the Kentucky visitors have signified their intention of remaining for the dedication of the Georgia monument which takes place to-morrow.

TWENTY MILLIONS

Gold Taken Out of the Klondike During the Winter.

San Francisco, May 8.—A letter from Dawson, dated April 8, says: The Yukon Sun estimates the total output of the Klondike region for the winter of 1898-99 at $20,000,000. It is doubtful if this estimate is up to the mark which may reach twice that amount. Notwithstanding the predictions of last fall to the effect that the Canadian royalty would stop work, more dirt had been taken out this year on creeks outside of Eldorado and Bonanza than was taken out in the whole district last year. There has been a general exodus to the creeks of men seeking work and the trails where dumps are thickest are lined with the tents of those seeking employment during the clean-up.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

Accepts an Invitation to Attend a Banquet.

New York, May 8.—Admiral Dewey has cabled to this city his acceptance of an invitation to a banquet to be given in his honor by one hundred prominent citizens.

It is likely that Admiral Dewey will return to this country as soon as peace negotiations with the insurgents have been concluded. He will return via the Suez canal, and will come to New York. While the exact date of his departure must depend in a large measure on the conclusion of the terms of peace with the insurgents, it is expected by the Washington authorities that the hero of Manila may leave the Philippines within a week or two.

Accepts a Degree.

Montreal, May 8.—Rudyard Kipling has been offered and has agreed to accept the degree of L. L. D., from McGill university.

UPHOLDING THE PRESIDENT.

Two Great Administration Meetings Held Sunday.

Chicago, May 8.—Two big mass meetings were held in Chicago Sunday to voice approval of the policy of the administration with reference to the Philippines and to protest against the sentiments expressed one week ago at the anti-expansion meeting in Central Music Hall. The meetings were held in the Auditorium and Central Music Hall, and in spite of the inclement weather the aggregate attendance was probably 10,000.

The presiding officers of the two meetings were Judge Oliver Horton and Thomas B. Bryan.

At the Auditorium, as at the other gathering, every mention of President McKinley or Admiral Dewey brought forth thunderous applause. The speakers at the Auditorium were William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, Hon. Samuel Fallows, Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, ex-Congressman George E. Adams, Judge Richard S. Tuthill, and Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson. Most of these also spoke at the other meeting.

The resolutions were read by Gen. John C. Black and adopted unanimously at both the meetings.

The resolutions adopted strongly endorse the policy of the administration, set forth the conditions showing the necessity of the course being pursued and continue in the following vein:

"We recite with sorrow the fact that the chief encouragement extended to the insurgents has been from some of our misguided fellow citizens; and to them must be ascribed much of the bloodshed and ruin which has followed.

"We further declare that the government of the United States has sought in every honorable way to secure cessation of hostilities as evinced by the appointment of a commission fully authorized to treat with the insurgents and to offer them peace and amnesty, and by the action of our military and naval authorities, who have at all times been ready to protect those who would surrender their arms and cease their warfare against the government of the United States.

"We point to the fact that these efforts of peace have been contumaciously rejected by the insurgents until it became manifest even to them that they were waging a hopeless war.

"Second—We declare our belief in the high honor and just action of our army and navy in the Philippine islands. We believe that our government has taken every step that it should take to secure peace and order. We believe that the administration representing the government has highly and fully discharged its duty in the premises. We consider it our part to share the burdens of our government rather than to embarrass its efforts and thus prolong the conflict of arms.

"Third—We know that at this very hour our soldiers in arms are face to face with an armed foe, and until the close of hostilities we know only our country, its army and navy, and its executive. We pledge to them while our flag shall oe in battle our unfaltering support.

"Fourth—We, as Americans, take pride in the achievement of our army and navy, both in the war with Spain and in the present military operations in the island of Luzon. The heroism of officers and men alike has shed renewed luster on American arms. The cause in which they have fought was, and is a just one. They are now fighting for the security of the lives of peaceable no-combatants throughout the archipelago, and in just reprisal for an unprovoked attack. We believe that the sending of seditious appeals to the American troops, engaged in hostilities, is an act of treasonable character, and that every appeal to them to abandon their colors or disregard their duty as soldiers merits the lasting condemnation of every patriot.

"Fifth—The government of the United States should be, and we believe will be, true to its principles in the disposition of all questions that may arise in the future in our relationship with the people of the Philippine Islands.

"Sixth—We regard the great issue of the hour to be the success of our country in the performance of the duty which it owes to civilization. Until this is assured—until armed insurrection has ceased—we have no terms to offer but the American terms of unconditional surrender."

Letters of regret were read from Judge Lambert Tree, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews.

Beware of Food Samples.

Quite recently in New York two deaths occurred from poisoning by the use of powders sent to the victims by mail. In Leavenworth, Kans., the other day nearly every doctor in town was called to attend the children who had gathered up, eaten, and been made ill by samples of an article left at houses by canvassers for advertising purposes.

Alum baking powders have always been favorite articles for this sampling business. Yet there is nothing more liable to lead to danger than the practice of using the various samples of baking powder left at the door. They are presented by irresponsible parties, in appearance are not distinguishable from arsenic, and indeed, in Indiana some time since one package was found, after it had caused the death of the housewife, to have been mixed with that poison.

It is safer to refuse all samples of food or medicine offered at the door. Pure cream of tartar baking powders sell upon their merits, and are never peddled or sampled.

The Cruiser Newark.

New York, May 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: The United States cruiser Newark received dispatches from Washington and immediately hurried southward. It is believed here that the American war ship is going to the Philippines.

FREE KIDNEY CURE.

To the thousands of unfortunate people who are sick and despairing with weak kidneys, weak back, rheumatic pains, neuralgia, irritated bladder, Bright's disease or diabetes, a free trial bottle of Peruviana, a new and wonderful remedy, will be sent by mail absolutely free as a trial.

MRS. REV. TESENRIDER.

It cured the Mrs. Rev. Tresenrider, and she writes us as follows:

"I have been badly afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble, which our family physician failed to cure after almost three months treatment. I then sent for the Peruviana, have taken one and a half bottles, and I feel that I am cured of the terrible disease I haven't had a symptom for five weeks. Am truly thankful to you for your kindness, will recommend it to the afflicted, as all I can for the sale of Peruviana. Very respectfully yours, Mrs. Rev. B. Tesenrider, 208 S. Grand Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

MRS. WM. BROWN.

It cured Mrs. Brown after her friends did not expect she would live another day, and she writes us as follows. "I write to let you know that your wonderful medicine has entirely cured me of serious kidney trouble and inflammation of the bladder. I had tried a great many remedies and doctors but got no benefit. I prayed God for relief and my prayers were answered when I found Peruviana, which gave relief from the very beginning. I shall always recommend your remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Yours sincerely, Mrs. Wm. Brown, Dixon, O.

Hundreds of cases given up as hopeless have been quickly cured. Don't waste valuable time wondering if the remedy cures, but send your name and address to the Peruviana Herbal Remedy Co., 620 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and by return mail, prepaid, they will forward a free trial bottle, enough to show the action on the kidneys and afford a most comforting feeling that here is a remedy that promises restoration for diseases heretofore declared hopeless and necessarily fatal.

DOINGS IN SAMOA.

ARE ANXIOUSLY WAITING.

Presence of the Commissioners is Greatly Desired.

Apia, Samoa, May 4, via Auckland, N. Z., May 9.—Everything is quiet on the island. Operations have been suspended pending the arrival of the joint commissioners from San Francisco.

After the cessation of hostilities a detachment of British soldiers visited the battlefields of Vailima where they recovered an American machine gun that had been captured by the rebels. The rebel forts at Lottopa and Vailima were two miles long and of great strength, being reinforced by trenches and rifle pits. It was found that several rebels had died in the trenches from the shock of bursting shells, but without having been wounded.

After the armistice had been agreed upon the rebels left the forts singing war songs of the vanquished.

The country is being scoured by British and American soldiers in search of lead, from which the natives might make bullets.

A British planter who had been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels for six weeks has arrived at Apia. His experiences during his captivity were frightful. Many times the rebels threatened to behead him. Captain Sturdee, the ranking British naval officer here, in company with a missionary, went through the rebel lines unmolested. They found everything quiet pending the arrival of the joint commissioners who are to arrange terms of peace.

The British third-class cruiser Royalist has sailed for England by way of Sydney.

Dr. Self, president of the municipal council, has returned here from a visit to the United States. He will remain inactive until the commissioners arrive with advices.

Five officers for the United States cruiser Philadelphia have arrived here on board the steamer Mariposa.

The United States armed collier Brutus will remain at Apia all this month.

An American sailor, while drunk, was shot with a revolver by a marine who was arresting him. The wound is not serious.

JUDGE LAWRENCE DEAD.

One of the Prominent Men of Ohio Passed Away.

Bellefontaine, O., May 8.—Judge William Lawrence is dead. He passed away this morning, after an illness of several weeks.

William Lawrence was born in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, O., June 26, 1819. He was graduated at Franklin college, O., in 1858, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He was appointed commissioner of bankruptcy for Logan county in 1842; in 1845 prosecuting attorney for the same county, and from 1845 to 1847 was editor and proprietor of the Logan Gazette, subsequently conducting the Western Law Journal.

He was in the legislature in 1846-7, in 1848 a member of the state senate, in 1851 was elected reporter for the supreme court of the state, and in 1853 again elected to the state senate, where he advocated and carried bills to quiet land titles. He was elected judge of the court of common pleas for five years in 1856, and was re-elected in 1861, but resigned in 1864.

He served as colonel of the 84th Ohio regiment at Cumberland and New Creek in 1862, and in 1865 was tendered a United States judgeship in Florida, which he declined. He was then elected to congress from Ohio as a Republican, serving from December 4, 1865, to March 3, 1871, and from December 1, 1873, to March 3, 1877. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalist convention in 1866, and in 1880 was appointed first comptroller of the United States treasury, which post he resigned March 20, 1885.

THE WARDNER MINES.

Serious Charge Made Against Some of the Operators.

Spokane, Wash., May 8.—Mines of Shoshone county, Idaho, that propose to operate during the reign of martial law, may do so only on condition that they do not employ members of the Coeur D'Alene Miners' Association. This is the martial law as laid down by Gen. Merrian and Attorney General Hayes, of Idaho. At a meet of the mine owners in this city Sunday morning, Mr. Hayes issued this mandate. The owners cheerfully promised to obey it.

"We are going to clean up the Coeur D'Alene," said Attorney General Hayes. "The mine owners here have been informed by the proper authorities that they can not employ any one connected with a criminal organization in the county. The miners' organization in Shoshone county contains many desperadoes and criminals who have, under the protection of the union, perpetrated crimes and outrages. Twice has it been necessary because of these men and their organization, to put the country under martial law. We want to stop that sort of thing. The miners living in Spokane allow the union to run things, and when their property is threatened or riots occur as a result, they wire the governor of Idaho to send troops to protect their property. Some of the mine owners know who the men are who left their mines to go to Wardner for the purpose to blow up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines. They allowed them to go out of the mines to destroy property of another and then to return to work.

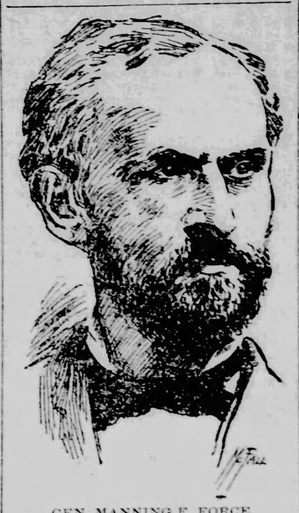
"We have undertaken as large a job of criminal prosecution as ever commenced in the history of the country. Trying between 700 and 800 men is a task of enormous magnitude. We propose to push the prosecution vigorously, however. Prisoners will be tried in both the state and federal courts. Murder and arson are some of the charges the state will bring against those men and we hope to inflict the exertme penalty."

GEN. FORCE DEAD.

Was Commandant of Ohio Soldiers' Home at Sandusky.

Sandusky, O., May 9.—General Manning F. Force, commandant at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' home, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. So calm and peaceful was the end that the sorrowing relatives at the bedside scarcely detected the passing from the sleep of unconsciousness to that from which there there is no awakening.

The end had been foreshadowed by months of painful suffering. General Force had been unconscious for the past two days. Last Friday he bid farewell



GEN. MANNING F. FORCE.

to his wife and shortly afterwards he became unconscious, in which condition he remained until the spark of life vanished Monday afternoon. At the bedside were his wife and only child, Horton Force, and a few relatives of the family.

The news of the death of Commandant Force soon spread throughout the home, and the old vetreans heard the announcement with sorrow. The remains have been prepared for burial and will be taken to Cincinnati this afternoon.

Among the telegrams was one from President McKinley conveying to Mrs. Force the sympathy of the President and his wife.

MORMONS ARE POLYGAMOUS.

Openly and Brazenly In Defiance of Edmunds Law.

New York, May 4.—Special correspondence from Salt Lake City, Utah, to the World contains the following:

That the Latter-Day Saints are "living their religion" in all parts of the state, which means that they are still practicing polygamy, is evident to any ordinarily intelligent observer who spends a few weeks in Zion. The practice is by no means confined to the poor and lowly in the outlying settlements. High church dignitaries are living with several wives in as many different sections of their cities, utterly careless of the solemn pledges under which they were received into the citizenship of the Union when Utah was admitted as a state.

A few months ago it was Apostle George Teasdale, of Nephi, an ecclesiastic of seventy, who had a girl bride besides four older wives.

A little later Apostle John W. Taylor introduced Miss Christensen, of Gunnison, Utah, who had just become a mother, as his wife. The Apostle already had at least two in Salt Lake City.

Now the biggest churchman in Zion is said to be "living up" to what every member of the Cannon family so thoroughly believes in and preaches. President Angus M. Cannon is a very much married man, even in a polygamous state.

State Senator Mattie Hughes (Cannon), who, it will be remembered, was voted for for United States senator at the recent session of the legislature, can only claim a one-sixth interest in the churchman at the outside, yet it has been a matter of common repute in her neighborhood for some time that he spends most of his time with this youngest and most attractive of his spouses.

Dr. Mattie Paul Hughes was a young and attractive doctor of medicine presiding over Deseret Hospital in Salt Lake City in 1884, when the great crusade against the polygamists was at its height. It was while devoting herself to the sick in this institution that she met the big ecclesiastic, who already had three wives.

Angus Cannon decided that the shelving of the three elderly ladies would be an easy matter, and, notwithstanding the Edmunds law, he took to himself the doctor for a wife.

In 1886 President Cannon was arrested for polygamy, and Dr. Mattie, about to become a mother, disappeared. The three elderly women went on the stand and swore they had not lived with the churchman for many years.

Besides Dr. Mattie Paul Hughes, Mr. Cannon had two other young wives, who also disappeared at the time.

As a result of the trial, Mr. Cannon served a term in the penitentiary.

After a time Mrs. Cannon returned to her friends, with her daughter, Elizabeth, now a beautiful girl of fourteen.

Two years later the young physician was again forced into retirement. This time she fled to Europe and spent a few months in the hospitals and colleges there. When she returned she brought her son, James.

Dr. Mattie Hughes, as her professional sign reads, was elected to the state Senate the year of the Bryan campaign. She ran against her husband, who is as rabid for gold as she is for silver, and beat him by a good majority.

She has represented the Salt Lake district for two terms. At the opening of the session just adjourned her health, usually robust, was the cause of some anxiety to her friends. She talked of resignation as soon as a successor to United States Senator Frank J. Cannon was elected.

The junior senator from Utah is a nephew of Senator Cannon, but she didn't give "Frankie," as he is known in the family, one vote. Early in the session she declared herself for S. W. McCune, the millionaire candidate, and neither the bribery charges nor her own health was sufficient to make her desert him. Through the long deadlock she remained faithfully at her post.

On April 18 a baby girl was born to her. It was baptized a week ago and named Gwendoline.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY

Made Commander of Loyal Legion of the United States.

New York, May 4.—The military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States held its annual election and banquet last night at Delmonico's. The following ticket was elected:

Commander, Rear Admiral Schley; senior vice commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry L. Burnett; junior vice commander, Lieut. Col. John W. Close; recorder, A. Noel Blakeman; registrar, Major Alfred Wagstaff; treasurer, Paymaster John Furey (retired); chancellor, Captain Charles C. Curie; chaplain, First Lieut. Nathaniel H. VanArsdale. General Grenville Dodge presided at the banquet. Covers were laid for 450 members and guests. Rear Admiral Schley was not present.

Buffalo Arrived.

New York, May 8.—The United States cruiser Buffalo arrived yesterday from Manila, after a very quiet run of 44 days, which includes stops at Singapore, Port Said and Gibraltar. The Buffalo brought about 500 officers and men of Admiral Dewey's squadron. These men are mostly long-term men, whose time has run out, and will be discharged at the navy yard to-morrow.

VIEWS OF

BEAUTIFUL PARIS

ISSUED IN PORTFOLIOS BY THE TOLEDO BLADE.

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Cathedral of the Notre Dame.
Interior of the Notre Dame Cathedral.
Figure of a Nameless Creature on Notre Dame.
Temple Israel Synagogue.
A Chimera on the balustrade of Notre Dame.
American Church of the Holy Trinity.
Napoleon I.
The Hotel Des Invalides.
Tomb of Napoleon and Altar.
Sarcophagus and Tomb of Napoleon.
Auditory of the Church of the Invalides.
Altar of the Church of the Invalides.
The Tour Saint Jacques (St. James.)

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THE BLADE PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT, TOLEDO, O.

ADULTERATED FOOD.

Poisonous Preservatives Are Very Largely Employed.

Chicago, May 5.—At the session of the food investigation committee here last evening Dr. Wiley gave further information regarding articles sold in this country which are adulterated. Among practices that are fraudulent, yet not injurious to health, he mentioned the sale of fish of a cheap variety and grade for more expensive kinds, especially fish packed in oil. It is a common custom, Dr. Wiley said, for dealers to stamp packages with foreign stamps, and thus deceive the public into believing it was buying imported goods. Horse flesh, according to the expert, was commonly used for food purposes in European countries and labelled as beef. Famous wines and other drinks of foreign countries are on sale in American markets that never even saw the color of the ocean.

In regard to adulterated food and drink which are injurious to the public health, the witness said could be classed in two groups, coloring and preserving. The coloring matter was used principally because it was pleasing to the eye and made the food more palatable. The matter which is used mainly in restoring the natural color to green peas, the witness declared, sometimes was salts of zinc, and sometimes salts of copper, each of which is poisonous, and the use of which should not be permitted. Probably the most common chemicals used as preservatives, is salicylic acid, which is made to a great extent from carbolic acid. It should not be permitted, he stated, because it is very bad for the health, especially to those who have weak stomachs. He said that no food which contained preservatives was fit to eat.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Eighteen Tons of the Explosive Let Go.

Pottsville, Pa., May 8.—The powder mill plant of the Pottsville Water Company, located in the Indian Run Valley several miles west of here, blew up yesterday, destroying eighteen tons of powder. No workmen were about the plant at the time of the explosion, but John K. Seiders, who lives near by, was slightly hurt. A gang of tramps, it is believed, set fire to a magazine which contained 1,200 kegs of blasting powder and 50 kegs or rifle powder. Loss about $10,000.

Tobel's Comet.

Cambridge, Mass., May 8.—Dr. J. E. Keeler, director of Lick observatory, announces through Harvard college observatory, the discovery of Tobel's periodical comet by Mr. Perrine, an assistant at Lick. The position of the object, which is described as "Faint," is May 6.9077 Greenwich mean time, right ascension, 18 hours 52 minutes 57.8 seconds; declination south 4 degrees 32 minutes, 19 seconds.

St. Louis Exposition.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 4.—Governor Stephens has signed a resolution submitting an amendment to the constitution to the vote of the people to allow St. Louis to vote $5,000,000 for bonds for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial to be held in St. Louis in 1903. He also signed resolutions submitting an amendment to the constitution to allow the legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 for a state exhibit celebration.

Gate Impregnable.

San Francisco, May 4.—A battery of sixteen 12-inch rifled mortars are being put in place at Fort Point, and military engineers say that when they are set the Golden Gate will be impregnable. The mortars have an accurate range of five miles.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A SEVERE BILL.

If Enforced Would Destroy Our Trade With Germany.

Berlin, May 8.—It is authoritatively stated that the committee of the Reichstag, to which was referred the meat inspection bill which was substantially agreed upon between the imperial cabinet and the United States ambassador here, Mr. Andrew D. White, has reported against the measure and in favor of a bill so hostile to American interests that the government will probable refuse to sanction it.

The most unfortunate circumstances, as regards American interests in the matter of the meat inspection bill, was the fact that there was insistent declarations in the United States that embalmed and poisonous meats had been supplied to the troops in Cuba. Representatives of the German land-owning interests loudly declared that if the Americans sent poisonous meats to their army soldiers they would certainly send it to the Germans.

A bad result is that the bill as reported back provides for examination and inspection of American meats impossible to enforce without utterly destroying American trade with Germany.

The bill as remodeled by the reichstag committee also proposes to exclude from importation hams, lard and soft sausages and chopped meats, and prescribes that fresh meats must come in whole carcasses or continuous parts.

The United States embassy and the German government still hope that better counsels will prevail when the bill comes up for discussion in the open reichstag on its second reading, though the chances for the enactment of the government measure are very slim.

IN KIAO CHOU PROVINCE.

Germany Has Made Some Most Radical Changes.

Washington, May 4.—In view of the renewed attention to Chinese affairs due to the Anglo-Russian entente a report just issued by the German government and received at the embassy here concerning the development of the German possessions in China is of special interest. According to the report the naval administration of Kiao Chou was due chiefly to economical considerations, it being held that aside from the importance of the place as a naval station its future would be found in its development as a commercial colony and as a strong base of the German trade in east Asia for the opening of a vast Hinterland. From this leading thought were deduced, as to the administration the following principles: To make the government as independent as possible from the home government, to encourage in every possible way self-government and to impose upon all official organs the greatest reserve in measures regarding trade and industries, to facilitate these by granting exemption from customs duties and doing away with all unnecessary restrictions. The German territory leased from China comprises 540 square kilometres with 60,000 to 80,000 Chinese inhabitants.

On September 2, 1898, Kiao Chou was declared a free port and opened to the trade of all nations. The free port district includes the whole German territory. A Chinese customs office was established in the German territory near the landing place of the ships. At the head of it is a German in the service of Chinese meritime customs administration. The establishment of this custom office is of particular advantage to the trade as it saves time and expense of another examination of imported goods on the crossing of the Hinterland frontier. The customs and duties are regulated according to the tariff for the Chinese treaty ports.

A port for the merchant vessels and men of war, a dock yard for the execution of ship repairs as well as a whole modern town with a distinct business part, are being rapidly constructed.

PRESIDENT KRUGER

Sends a Spirited Reply to Joseph Chamberlain.

London, May 5.—The Outlook, in this week's issue,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON.

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Splendid Opportunity In the Island for Those Who Care to Work.

Washington, May 8.—Owing to the large number of inquiries that have been received by the members of the insular commission since their recent return from Porto Rico, Gen. Robert P. Kennedy has prepared a statement as to resources and conditions in Porto Rico, which he thinks will cover the points upon which the greatest interest has been manifested.

General Kennedy says:

"There can scarcely be found upon the globe a more hospitable and warm-hearted people than those of Porto Rico. They are in full sympathy with American institutions. The people live in dimsily constructed houses, have few clothes, and still less of ready money and still by the bounty of nature they can live with little work and few worldly goods and still not suffer either from cold nor hunger. The stories of starvation upon the island are baseless fabrications. The per centage of illiteracy among the poorer classes is very high, reaching 90 per cent., but this is largely due to the fact that there are no schools worth the name in the whole island. I should say that not one-fourth of the lands in the island are now under cultivation, and thousands of acres yet remain to be given over to husbandry. Lands are held at a good price. There is opportunity for many thousands of persons who really wish to engage in agriculture on the island. To young men desiring to seek permanent homes and who have a good stock of energy and enterprise Porto Rico offers great inducements. But I would discourage the simple adventurer, who expects to reap a quick and unearned reward.

"Sugar and coffee both require a large outlay in lands, material and improvements. The promise of both of these, however, is unequaled anywhere else in the world. Tropical fruits of all sorts grow readily and are of the finest quality.

"The opportunities for stock raising, it appears to me, are superior to those in almost any part of the United States and this without disparagement of our own cattle country.

"The climate of the island is warm in summer and cool in winter, and even the densely populated city of San Juan is a remarkably healthy place. I look forward to the time, not far distant, when Porto Rico will be not only the tropic garden spot of the United States, but one of the most popular winter resorts."

EDWARD ATKINSON

Sought Information to Base Treasonable Work On.

Washington, May 6.—The postoffice department has made public the letter of Edward Atkinson of Boston, on which the seizing of his pamphlets was based. Many letters asking about the subject has reached here and to-day the following statement was given out by Postmaster General Emory Smith:

"In view of the statement of Mr. Edward Atkinson that he sent his pamphlets only to Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, President Schurman and three or four others, the letter of Mr. Atkinson, containing his application will be of interest. It is as follows:

"Boston, April 22, 1899.

"To the Secretary of War:

"Sir:—I desire to send a large number of the enclosed pamphlets on 'The Cost of a National Crime'—the 'Heil of War and Its Penalties,' 'Criminal Aggression; by Whom Committed,' to the officers and privates in the Philippine islands. I therefore desire to know whether or not these documents can be sent directly through the war department or may be forwarded in due course of mail. A list of regiments is desired, and if there are printed lists of officers available they would serve me a very useful purpose.

"EDWARD ATKINSON."

No answer was made to this letter except to send an official copy to the postmaster general, who issued instructions to the postmaster at San Francisco to hold the pamphlets. The spirit and design of the pamphlets will be indicated by a few extracts. In one of them Mr. Atkinson says:

"I will append one question to each reader: How much increase of the taxation are you willing to bear and how many of your neighbor's sons are you ready to sacrifice by fever and venereal disease in order to extend the sovereignty of the United States over the West Indies and Philippine islands?"

Again, after discussing what he calls, "The Hell of War and Its Penalties," Mr. Atkinson says: "Lest others may be entrapped into enlistment in the regular army or volunteer service in the tropics it will only be fair and honest on the part of the recruiting officers to be put in possession of these facts."

Again Mr. Atkinson says: "The war has already become plain for the youth of this land to avoid disease in the tropics by refusing to volunteer or enlist in the army or navy of the United States.

"The way will be found for the volunteers now held against their wish to get their release from the unlawful service in any other country than their own after peace is declared."

Mr. Atkinson not only speaks thus to the soldiers of the United States but he encourages the Filipinos to insurrection when he says they have the power to enter into international relations and may yet be recognized by other powers.

CHANGE OF RATIONS.

Presidents Asks Our Generals for Information.

Washington, May 6.—As a result of the President's consideration of the report of the Wade court of inquiry appointed to investigate the character of the food supplied to the army, especially meats, during the recent war with Spain, the following instructions were to-day cabled to the military commanders in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Porto Rica:

General Otis, Manila.
General Brooke, Havana.
General Davis, San Juan.

By the President's direction you have from time to time, been requested to make suggestions as to change of rations for your troops, which you have complied with, but to better enable the President to determine under provisions of section eleven forty-six, revised statutes, what alterations, if any, in established ration would be conducive to the better health of troops serving in tropical climates, acting secretary of war directs that you institute board of three officers, noted for their ability and experience, serving respectively in the line, medical and subsistence departments, to fully examine into subject of any desired changes in the rations, for the troops of your command; and that you submit substance of report of its investigations by cable and full report by mail, together with your recommendation. Refer to board previous correspondence and other available information relating to diatetics Particularly should the experience of officers and enlisted men of long service in the tropics receive full consideration.

(Signed) H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

Eagan Suspended.

Washington, May 4.—The District of Columbia commandery of the Loyal Legion last night declared forfeited the membership of Gen. Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence who was court-martialed, but whose sentence of dismissal was commuted to suspension.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

Will Establish Gold Basis In United States.

Chicago, May 9.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Tribune says:

Specific provision for the maintenance of the gold standard is made in the bill drafted by the Atlantic City currency committee for submission to the next congress. This is in keeping with the platform pledges of the Republican party, and should the bill be enacted into law it will emphasize the finance issue in the next national campaign.

Other than this single standard provision, the essential features of the bill are confined to these three main principles:

The protection of the gold reserve by placing returned greenbacks in a separate fund and paying them out only for gold.

The issue of national bank currency to the face of the bond deposit. The organization in small cities of national banks with a capital of $25,000 instead of $50,000, as at present.

Desiring to observe the courtesy of first submitting the bill to the sub-committee, the members of the house caucus committee who met at Atlantic City still decline to talk for publication of the details of the measure agreed upon at that conference. Upon excellent authority, however, it may be stated that the foregoing embodies all of the essential features of the new bill.

This proposed law will have the advantage of simplicity, a potent factor in securing favorable consideration at the hands of the congress, and will conform not only with the party platform but with the urgent recommendations of the President in two messages.

The declaration in favor of a single gold standard practically is but putting into statutory words the present policy of the government. The President's plan for protecting the gold reserve works no radical change, does not counteract the volume of the circulating medium, is simple, and is certain.

Practically, all students of finance have agreed that the organization of the smaller national banks and the increase of their circulation to the face of the bond deposit is advisable legislation.

This bill will not meet the wishes of all of the advocates of currency reform, of course, but it is comparatively so conservative that it is expected to consolidate the Republican strength in its support. In that event it will be made a law before the beginning of the next Presidential campaign.

There is no truth in the report that the bill is not satisfactory to President McKinley. The President has been made acquainted with the provisions of the measure, but as yet he has expressed neither approval nor disapproval.

Presuming that the bill has only those features already mentioned, it may be expected that the President when the proper time comes, will give it his hearty approval, for it is in exact accord with his recommendations.

POSSIBLE EXTRA SESSION.

President May Call Congress Together In October.

Washington, May 4.—There is a growing belief among prominent members of Congress that the President will call Congress to meet in extraordinary session this fall, probably early in October. The questions which will come before the next Congress for settlement, including as they do everything growing out of our possessions acquired as a result of the war with Spain and the general legislation including that relating to currency reform, the Nicaragua canal, merchant marine, etc., are of such great importance that the President is inclined to regard it as advisable that Congress should meet earlier than the regular session in December in order to get the work under way. The retirement of Speaker Reed will naturally cause considerable delay in the appointment of committees in the House as it is customary to allow a new speaker four or five weeks to make up his committees and this furnishes an additional reason why Congress should be convened before December. To several senators and members of Congress who are going abroad this summer the President has particularly inquired as to the length of their stay and has hinted that it was advisable that they should be back in the early fall as the necessity for an extra session might arise.

EXCLUSION ACT.

It is Not Applicable to Our Insular Possessions.

Washington, May 9.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn said to-day that the Chinese exclusion act did not apply to our insular possessions. Some three weeks ago an order was issued extending the laws and regulations governing immigration to the United States to the territory under military control, and collectors of customs were directed to enforce them pending the establishment of regular immigration stations. By some this order was interpreted to mean the exclusion of Chinese from Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. This is a mistake. Mr. Meiklejohn says that the order only extended the regular immigration laws, not the Chinese exclusion act, and that there was no intention, for the present, o fmaking the latter act applicable to our insular possessions.

VIXEN FOR MANILA.

She Will Look In On Bluefields En Route to Manila.

Washington, May 5.—An order has been made by the navy department for the immediate despatch of the converted yacht Vixen to Bluefields, Nicaragua. The Vixen is now a formidable light draft gunboat. She is at Norfolk fitting out for a cruise to the Philippines via the Suez route. The order to Nicaragua will simply delay her arrival at Manila, for it is the intention of the navy department to replace her in Nicaraguan waters by another gunboat at an early day.

It is said at the navy department that no advices of late date have been received from Bluefields tending to show the existence of a crisis there, and it is likely that the purpose of sending the Vixen is to replace the Detroit, which is too large and of too great draft to render the best service.

General Miles Will Drop It.

Washington, May 8.—A very close friend of General Miles and an officer of the army, when asked if there was any thing for the general to say or do in regard to the report of the beef board, replied: "There is nothing for him to say or do. The report has been approved by the President and the President is the commander-in-chief of the army. Criticism of the report or any other action would be a violation of military duty."

General Anderson Assigned.

Washington, May 3.—Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson, who has returned recently from the Philippines, has been assigned to command of the Department of the Lakes.

Minister to Persia.

Washington, May 3.—The President has appointed Herbert W. Bowen, of New York, as minister to Persia. Mr. Bowen was consul general at Barcelona before the Spanish war broke out.

Funston's Successor.

Topeka, Kan., May 5.—Wilder S. Metcalf, of Lawrence, junior major of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, was today appointed by Governor Stanley to succeed Col. Fred Funston, promoted.

ATKINSON'S PAMPHLETS

Seized by Postmaster at San Francisco—Won't Punish Him.

San Francisco, May 4.—The local postoffice officials yesterday seized some of the pamphlets sent out by Edward Atkinson, vice president of the Anti-Imperialistic League of Boston. The pamphlets are addressed to Admiral Dewey, Gen. H. C. Otis, Gen. Miller and Prof. Schurman and Worcester of the Philippine commission.

On the wrapper, near the address, are the words, "If not delivered within five days return to Box 112, Boston."

The pamphlets are entitled "The Hell of War," "Criminal Aggression," the third has no specific title and contains copies of speeches by Senator Hoar and Judge Edmunds.

Postmaster Montague's instructions from Washington apply only to the seizure of third class matter, no authority being given to seize under suspicion any letters or other sealed matter.

Hingham, Mass., May 4.—John D. Long, secretary of the navy, was asked for an expression in relation to the exclusion of Edward Atkinson's pamphlets from the mails destined for the Philippines. The secretary replied:

"The administration would no more think of interfering with the personal liberty of Edward Atkinson than that of Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, if he were still alive."

COLD COMFORT

For the Antis In Letters From Soldiers at Manila.

Chicago, May 5.—Mr. Theodore Wiese, who conducted a press clipping bureau, received an order from the anti-Imperialist league of Boston, to examine the letters from soldiers in the Philippines, published in papers throughout this country, for the purpose of seeing what complaints the volunteers made. Up to to-day Mr. Wiese has clipped 3,000 letters from volunteers and in only three instances was fault found with anything or anybody and wishes expressed by the writer to return home.

THE COPPER COMBINE.

Marcus Daly Says It Has Been Perfected.

Anaconda, Mont., May 3.—The Anaconda Standard prints an interview with Marcus Daly, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, recently organized with a capital of $75,00,000. Mr. Daly says that the control in the Anaconda company is sold to the new company, which also owns the Parrot property, the Colorado properties and the Washoe. Other large properties will soon be added to these holdings under an increased capital stock. The company has no relation whatever, as had been erroneously reported, with a Michigan copper property. The properties owned by the new company will be worked to full capacity and the output increased.

"Underground Butte," Mr. Daly said, "will be explored and tested with a degree of thoroughness and to an extent never before dreamed of."

In the interview Mr. Daly also said:

"While I live and manage these properties there will be no agitation of the wage question from any end of the line. Miners' wages will not in any event be lowered. This is perfectly well understood by those with whom I am associated. If the Butte property cannot afford the present wage scale then the whole organization is a mistake, and I feel sure it is not a mistake."

OUR PEACE COMMISSION.

Lowe, Mahan and Howells En Route to the Hague.

New York, May 3.—President Seth Lowe, of Columbia university; Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., and Frederick W. Howells, the American delegates to the peace conference at The Hague, sailed to-day on the American liner St. Louis. President Lowe received a parting ovation from several hundred students of Columbia. Mr. Lowe addressed the students briefly. He said that he was proud to be appointed to such a high position, and that he hoped that much good to the civilized nations would come out of the disarmament congress. Capt. Mahan said the main point the American delegation would endeavor to get the representatives of the other nations to agree to, would be to stop privateering and exempt merchant vessels not carrying contraband of war from seizure. As to disarmament, he said that the United States could not be classed with the European countries which kept millions of men under arms in time of peace.

DRAINAGE CANAL

Opened by Order of Secretary of War Alger.

Washington, May 8.—Secretary Alger's order for the opening of the Chicago drainage canal provides that if, at any time, it becomes apparent that the current created by such drainage works in the south and main branches of Chicago river, be unreasonably obstructive to navigation or injurious to property, the secretary of war reserves the right to close said discharge through said channel or to modify it to such extent as may be demanded by navigation and property interests along said Chicago river and its south branch; that the sanitary district of Chicago must assume all responsibility for damages to property and navigation interests by reason of the introduction of a current in Chicago river.

COMING BACK.

Insurance Companies Will Continue to Operate In Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., May 3.—There was a break in the insurance situation here today when four of theo ld line companies announced that they would at once resume business in this field. All insurance desired can now be obtained and it is believed that in a short time all the companies which recently withdrew, will be doing business in compliance with the new law.

Advance In Wages.

Birdsporo, Pa., May 4.—The employes of the blast furnaces of the E. and G. Brooke Iron company, have been notified of another advance of ten per cent in wages taking effect on May 15. They will then be getting a raise of 22½ per cent over 1898 wages. At the puddle mill of this firm during the month of April, the advances amounted to 33 1-3 per cent.

Fishing Schooner Lost.

Gloucester, Mass., May 6.—A despatch received here this morning from Amherst Island, one of the Magdalen group, dated yesterday, announced the loss of the fishing schooner Hiram Lowell, one of the finest vessels in the Gloucester fishing fleet. She went ashore in Thursday's gale and filled with water. The crew was saved.

Left for San Juan.

St. Louis, May 8.—About 350 recruits left Jefferson Barracks to-day for San Juan, Porto Rico, where they will be divided up between the Eleventh infantry, Fifth cavalry and Third artillery. Several officers of the Eleventh infantry went in charge of the recruits.

Big Wage Increase.

Bethlehem, Pa., May 3.—The Chapman Slate company, whose big quarries are near here, announce a 15 to 20 per cent advance in wages.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

There isn't a country under the sun where you cannot buy the old, reliable

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Millions more bottles of it have been sold than of any other, and it has gone into more corners of the globe than any other produced upon this American Continent.

If everybody who has been benefited by its use during the half century could join in a jubilee chorus today, the isles of the East and far-off Arabia, China, Japan, and India would swell the chorus: "How sweet it is to have the strength and beauty of youth; how good it is to use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla"

(which made Sarsaparilla famous)

NAMES THE MAN

Who, He Claims, Offered Him the Bribe of $400,000.

Columbubs, O., May 9.—Attorney General Monnett yesterday made public the name of the man who he claims offered him the $400,000 in connection with the Standard Oil case.

The attorney general does this in a long statement filed with the supreme court, in which he asks that immediate action be taken.

The man who Mr. Monnett says came to him as a friend is C. B. Squire, of New York, formerly of Cleveland. He also mentions Frank Rockefeller, of Cleveland, a stockholder in the Standard Oil company; F. B. Squire, secretary of the company, and Charles N. Haskell, of New York, as being the men named by Mr. Squire as having authorized him to meet the attorney general.

New York May 9.—The Press says: In a statement to the Press last night, Charles B. Squire said: "If Attorney General Monnett, in his statement to the court of Ohio, said that I offered him a bribe as representing the three men he mentions, it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I know nothing about the statement you say the attorney general has made, but he surely could not have said I offered him a bribe of $400,000 or any other sum as representing men from the Standard Oil company, or anybody else. I never offered a man a bribe in my life, and if anybody says I did, he tells an untruth. What I have said before is true. I had been approached by a promoter of schemes, and warned the attorney general to beware of him. I do not believe the man in question ever had any connection with the Standard Oil company, or represented it in any way in his office. He was merely 'fishing' in the hope of getting something for himself. I thought at the time he might have been representing the Standard, and that is why I warned Monnett to keep away from him, and by all means not to resign or drop the prosecution, as the talk would be that he had been bribed.

THOMAS' DENIAL.

The Governor Characterizes Reports as False and Malicious.

Denver, Colo., May 9.—Governor Thomas, who had been out of the city several days, wired Adjutant General Corbin upon his return late last night as follows:

"Reported interview of mine concerning Colorado volunteers is false and malicious."

The governor says he told the interviewer he had twice requested the return of the Colorado regiment and would renew the request, and that as the Spanish war had been terminated, the volunteers should be permitted to return if they wished.

"Beyond this," says the governor, "nothing was said except an expression of a general nature concerning the power of the government to call upon the militia for service in an offensive war."

Washington, May 9.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the message from Governor Thomas, of Colorado, mentioned in the Denver dispatch. The governor characterizes the interview as false and malicious and says he would have denied it before had he not supposed the statements were too silly to receive credence

TO BRING TROOPS HOME.

Transports Will Soon Be Sent to Manila.

New York, May 9.—The refrigerator ship Glacier has been ordered to Manila, and will leave within a few days loaded with stores for Dewey's squadron. She will also take a large quantity of ammunition.

The department has decided to send three of the large transports to Manila, to assist in returning the volunteers to the United States. The boats will be the Meade, the Thomas and one other, not yet chosen.

No definite orders have been issued yet for the sailing of the boats for Manila. They will go by way of the Suez canal, and it is believed by some that regiments of regulars will go out on the boats.

M'AULEY'S REMAINS.

They Are Being Brought Home From Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua, May 6, via Galveston, Tex.—Colonel Weiser has started for the United States with the remains of Gen. Daniel McAuley. Colonel Weiser is acting for Lafayette post No. 140, G. A. R., of New York.

General Daniel McAuley was a native of Indiana and had been prominent in the politics of that state before he was called to Washington by President Harrison in the beginning of his administration, to assume the position of appointment clerk of the United States treasury. He retained that post until the close of the administration and then became connected with the Nicaragua Maritime Canal company in the capacity of resident agent on the Isthmus. He died there about two years ago, the particulars of his death being unknown here, but it was supposed that he had fallen a victim to climatic fever

Dunbar Has Pneumonia.

New York, May 5.—Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet, is seriously ill with pneumonia in this city.

CARNEGIE PLANTS

In the Tremendous Combine Now Being Effected.

New York, May 5.—The Times says: The entire interest of Andrew Carnegie in the Carnegie Steel Co. has been purchased by the co-partners in the business, with H. C. Frick at their head. The exact figures which represent the purchase price could not be learned. It is said, however, that the price is over $150,000,000, and entirely satisfactory to Mr. Carnegie; it is understood that one of the stipulations of the sale is that the new company shall retain the name of the present concern. The new company includes not only all the Carnegie steel plants, but also the H. C. Frick Coke Co., with its 40,000 acres of coke land in the Connellsville district; the Oliver Mining Co., with its large ore interests in the Lake Superior district, the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the Union Railroad, which connects at Homestead with all the trunk lines east and west, and all the interests in several hundred miles of gas lines.

It is intended to increase the output of the various departments of the joint company so that the present famine in the steel market may be relieved and the continued export demand supplied.

It is said that the members of the new company expect a material increase in the value of their property—some say the property will double in value within the next five years. They say that evidences have recently multiplied that there will be an enormous demand for steel in the construction of all kinds of building, and that of necessity the value of their holdings will increase rapidly. The Rockefeller interests are closely concerned in the transfer.

In the opinion of those who are well-informed on the subject, the announcement of the consolidation of all or nearly all the big steel mills in the country will be made in a few days. No general consolidation has yet been entered into, but the final terms may be agreed upon at any time. Private advices from Pittsburg and Chicago yesterday, helped to convey the impression, while the sentiment in Wall street is that the talked-of consolidation is extremely probable.

If the new general combine is effected it is the opinion that the Carnegie Steel Co. will be the backbone of it, and will represent at least $100,000,000 of its capital. What other concerns will be included in the combination is as yet uncertain, but it is now said that it is not unlikely to include the National Steel Co. with a capital of $70,000,000; the American Tin Plate Co., capital $50,000,000; the American Steel Hoop Co., capital $53,000,000; the American Steel and Wire Co., capital $90,000,000; the National Tin Plate and Enamel Co., capitalized at $20,000,000.

Rumor also says that the Federal Steel Co. may also be induced to enter the combine, but nothing tangible can be gotten out of this rumor. Friends of the Federal Steel Co. say it can afford to stand out against all the propositions made to it, and that it could accomplish nothing by taking up with the combine. It is pointed out that it controls its business from the ore in the ground to all its finished products.

As for the talk of the Republic Steel Company being included in the combination it is said there is little probability of it, although daily conferences have been held in this city between Mr. Frick, Judge Moore and other parties interested in the proposed combination. None of them will talk on this subject.

SHORT VACATION.

President and Mrs. McKinley Have Gone for a Rest.

Washington, May 9.—President and Mrs. McKinley left the city last night for a vacation of a week or ten days at Hot Springs, Va. The trip was made in a handsomely equipped special train, which left here at 9:45 o'clock over the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, and was scheduled to arrive at the Springs about 8 o'clock this morning.

The President and Mrs. McKinley occupied a private car, which was attached to the rear of the train, the remainder of the special being made up of compartment car Patagonia and the combination smoking and baggage car Atlantic. The train was equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the travelers. The party included also George B. Cortelyou, the assistant secretary to the President; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey and Mr. Barnes, of the White House clerical force.

The President's health is good, but he feels the need of rest and recreation, and hence all clerical business during his absence will be attended to, as far as possible, at the White House.

While at the Springs, the party will stay at the "Homestead," where Secretary and Mrs. Gage are located, for a week's stay. Secretaries Alger and Wilson and Adjt. Gen. Corbin and a few other friends were at the station and remained until the train departed.

TUREND OVER.

A Warrant for $5,000,000 Passed Through Clearing House.

New York, May 5.—The warrant for the $5,000,000 turned over to Spain in part payment of indemnity passed through the New York clearing house today. The sub-treasury against which the warrant is drawn will pay the amount in gold at such time or times as the clearing house may desire. The sub-treasury had a debit balance of $5,543,832 at the clearing house to-day.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Will Protect Our Interests In That Section.

New York, May 5.—A special from Washington says: Measures have been initiated by the navy department which contemplate providing constant protection for American interests in Central America.

As a result of a consultation between Acting Secretary Allen, and Rear Admiral Crowninshield, instructions have been given to Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor to fit out the converted yacht Viking for duty in Central American waters as expeditionsly as possible. The Viking's small draught will permit her to enter the shallow waters on the eastern coast of Central America, so that the American flag will be flying constantly at Honduras and Nicaraguan ports. The determination to send the Viking to Central America is the result of the communications received at the state department from Americans in Honduras and Nicaragua.

On account of their draught cruisers of the Detroit class are compelled to lie four or five miles out from Bluefields while the Viking, drawing only 8 feet 6 inches will not encounter any difficulty in getting within close range of that or any other town on the Central American coast.

THE DETROIT

Has Reached Port Limon, Costa Rica, With Merry.

Washington, May 6.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Capt. Dayton, of the cruiser Detroit:

"Port Limon, Costa Rica, May 6.—The Detroit, with the minister, will proceed immediately to Colon to coal.

(Signed) "DAYTON."

This is the first cable report the navy department has had from the commander of the Detroit, with one exception, since she arrived at Bluefields. It was pleaded by the Nicaraguan authorities in answer to our complaints against tampering with our cablegrams that the wires were unserviceable.

Port Limon is about a day's run from Bluefields. The Detroit probably will reach Colon by Monday and return to her station at Bluefields by the end of next week.

The minister referred to as being aboard is United States Minister Merry, who came down to Bluefields from Managua to adjust the dispute between the American merchants and Gen. Corres, and the fact that he feels able to leave Bluefields at this time is taken here as an indication that no crisis exists there.

Better Mail Service.

San Francisco, May 4.—J. M. Johnson, chief clerk of the railway mail service at Los Angeles, has been detailed to go to Honolulu to take charge of the transfer of mails at that post for the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient. By this arrangement he dispitch of mail matter from this city will be expedited by three days.

Markets and Crops.

FEWEST FAILURES

Since Records by Months Have Been Kept.

New York, May 6.—The failures in April, says R. G. Dun & Co.'s review, ords by months began, 38 per cent. smaller than in April of last year, not a third of the amount in 1897 and not half the amount of April in any previous year, were the smallest any month since rec

In some cases prices have been advanced so far as to check new business and in others works have been engaged so far ahead that new orders cannot be taken. Yet new business in amount that would have been astounding two years ago is still coming forward.

Nearly all the iron works are crowded for months ahead, but a good many are catching up with their orders, which have recently diminished. The report that all the great companies are to be melted into one influenced the stock market, but is scarcely credited, and the raising of foreign prices where American competition is no longer felt is suggestive.

Wool sales for the week have been large, 8,850,853 pounds, on account of the sales of over 1,000,000 pounds Australian in bond for export, and heavy speculative purchases of territory. The wool year ends with heavy stocks on hand and prices about 10 per cent. lower than last year.

Failures for the week have been 158 in the United States against 238 last year, and 23 in Canada against 25 last year.

ENORMOUS CLEARINGS.

Those for April Show Widespread Business Activity.

New York, May 5.—Bradstreets of May 6 will say: Widespread business activity and heavy financial transactions resulting from or consequent upon the large number of industrial combinations planned or executed during the month of April, seem to have been largely responsible for the heavy bank clearings reported for that month, because stock speculation was rather quieter than in March or the preceding months.

The April clearings, in fact, deserve special notice, because they were smaller by five per cent than the aggregate for March. This was owing chiefly to the smaller number of business days in that month, because the average daily clearings were heavier than the like average for the month of March.

In percentage of gain, too, the increase shown over April a year ago was the heaviest noted this year, and the result is a further enlargement of the gain reported for the calendar year over recent preceding periods.

The aggregate bank clearings for the month just closed were $8,266,463,060, a gain of 66.5 per cent over April one year ago, and compares with an increase of 54.6 per cent during the month of March over the corresponding period of last year.

Relatively the best showing for April, as indeed for many preceding months, was that made by the Middle States. In this section the increase reported over April a year ago was in excess of 80 per cent; the next heaviest gain being that reported by the New England cities, 48 per cent.

Other considerable gains are those of 23 per cent in the Southern cities, 13.7 per cent in the Western group, 11.3 per cent in the Northwestern, and from 6 to 8 per cent in the Southwest and the Far Western groups.

For the four months' period of the calendar year clearings aggregated $32,405,437,865, a gain of 46.4 per cent over 1898.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., May 9, 1899.

During the past week there have been frequent changes in the price of wheat. The crop reports have been bad, but the strike of shovelers at Buffalo, that prevented free shipment of grain was an offset to the crop damage reports. The government report for May is expected to show about 70 per cent of an average crop of winter wheat in sight. To-day the reported near approach to settlement of the strike in Buffalo had a tendency to firm prices, as grain vessels will be able to discharge cargoes and take more grain. Prices, as compared with last week, are 5c to 8c lower. Corn has been accumulating in elevators, as boats could not be obtained for shipment. The markets dropped with the week 1c to 1½c, the latter for May delivery. The outlook for a good crop of oats has caused a strong fraction decline. Clover seed sold fairly well, with prices ruling at the close to-day 5c lower than when the Weekly Blade went to press last week.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened a little higher to-day on decline in Michigan condition of wheat of 10 per cent, the condition now being 64 per cent as against 74 per cent a year ago. Receipts light in the Northwest—185 cars, against 411 same day last year. Inability at Chicago to procure boats to handle cash grain at Chicago brought out considerable long wheat there, and prices weakened, but they were not long in firming, as the reports from Buffalo showed that the trouble with the grain shovelers there was in a fair way of adjustment. Prices closed toward strength. Sales moderate.

Prices of wheat to-day

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	74¾	75	74¾	74¾
Chicago	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾
New York	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
St. Louis	b75¾	76¾	b75¾	76¾
Minneapolis	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾

At Chicago on July wheat opened at 71¾c; high, 72¾c; low, 71¾c; close, 72¾c; September, 71¼c; high, 72c; low, 71c; close, 71¾c. At New York July wheat opened at 75¾c, fell to 75¾c, and closed at 75¾c. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 71¾c, fell to 71¾c, rose to 71¾c, and closed at 71¾c. At Minneapolis July wheat opened at 70¾c; close, 71¾c.

Paris wheat 10 centimes lower; flour unchanged.

Bradstreet's shows: Wheat, decrease east of Rockies, 1,614,000 bushels; Europe, increase, 3,100,000. Corn, decrease, 5,530,000 bushels; oats, decrease, 1,586,000.

Primary receipts of wheat, 280,000 bushels; same time last year, 616,000 bushels; shipments, 506,000 bushels; same time last year, 500,000. Receipts of corn, 460,000 bushels; same time last year, 942,000. shipments, 1,477,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,424,000.

Oats at Chicago for May, 26c, open and high, 25¾, low and 25¾ close; July, 23¾, open and high, 22¾ low, and 22¾ close; September, 21, close, 20¾.

Pork at Chicago for May, 8.35; July, $8.55; high, $8.47; close, $8.50.

Lard at Chicago for May, $4.86, low $4.82½ close, $4.82½. July, $4.10, open and high, and $5.02 low and close.

Liverpool wheat closed unchanged to ½d lower; corn unchanged to ½d lower.

Corn opened weak on account of the strike at Buffalo and accumulation of stock at primary points. Prices steadied toward the close. At Chicago May corn opened at 32¾c, high 32¾c, low 31¾c, close 32¼c; July, 33c, high 33¼c, low 32½c, close 33¼c; September, 33¼c, close 33¼c. At New York May corn opened at 38¼c, close 38¾c bid. July, 38¼c, 37¾c asked, and close 38¼c bid.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.

Cash and May wheat ¾c up, and July ¼c advance over close on Saturday. The Produce Exchange as compared with yesterday. Trade was fairly well extended with steady prices at the close.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 74¾c, 74c, then 74¾c.

May wheat, 74¾c, 75c, 74¾c, then 74¾c; July, 73¾c, 74¼c, finally, 74¾c; September, 72¾.

Corn—Moderate Trade, Closed Steady

Trade in corn was not large. Prices opened weak, but closed steady. No. 2 mixed corn, 33½c, then 34c; No. 3 corn, 33c; No. 2 yellow, 34½c; No. 3 yellow, 34c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33½c.

May sold early at 33¾c and July 34c.

Oats steady at a strong fraction decline; prices easy; No. 2 mixed oats, 27¼c; No. 3 mixed, 26½c, less price to close. No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28½c.

Rye dull, steady. No. 2, 58c bid.

Clover seed dull, steady; prime old, cash, $3.50; new do, cash and May, $4.70; October, $4.45. No. 2 sold at $4.70 close. Receipts, 33 bags; shipments, none.

Toledo Produce Market.

There was a good business done on the open market this morning. Butter is yet easy, with a strengthening in prices. Vegetables steady. Dressed meats in fair supply but steady.

Butter, finest quality creamery, 16@18c; dairy, 13@14c.

Eggs, strictly fresh, 10½@11c.

Cheese—Fresh, full cream, per lb., 12@13½c.

Vegetables—Lettuce, per lb., 6c; oyster plant, dozen, 20c; asparagus, pound, 4c; onions, bu., 60c; turnips, bu., 25c; rutabagas, bu., 30c; carrots, bu., 30c; cabbages per lb., 2½@5c; parsnips, bu., 40c; squashes, lb., 1½c; radishes, dozen bunches, 20c; beans, dry, $1.25; potatoes, bu., 30c; sweet potatoes, bu., $1.15; cucumbers, doz., $1.50@1.75.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 12c; yearlings, 8c; turkeys, lb., 12½c; ducks, lb., 9c; geese, lb., 8c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, car lots, cdice, ton, $8.00@9.00; No. 1 hay, ton, $8.00; No. 2 hay, $6.00@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, per ton, car lots, $4.00; oat straw, ton, $5.00; bright tye straw, ton, $5.00.

Hides—Green, light and cows, per lb., 5c; No. 2's and bulls, lb., 7c; heavy steers, 8½c; No. 2's, 7c; green salt, No. 1, 6½c; No. 2's, 5½c; kip, 6½@7c; calf, No. 1's, 8c; No. 2's, 7c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 8c; No. 2's, 7c. No. 1 calf, 12c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@50c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.60@4.75; mutton, lb., 7c; lambs, 8@9c; calves, 8@9c; veal, 9@9½c.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Fruits—Apples, barrels, $2.00; bu., $2.50; pineapples, doz., $1.25@1.50; oranges, box, $2.50@2.75; lemons, box, $2.25@2.75; cranberries, quart, 8c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 9@9½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 5c; fresh sausage, lb., 6c.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $7.50; salt for pork packing, 200-pound bags, 80c; eastern salt, bbl, $1.00.

Linseed Oil—Raw, per gallon, 47c; boiled, 49c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@22c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $14; middlings, $15; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality; No. 1 chop feed, $16; No. 2 chop, $13; corn meal $15; oil meal, ton, $25.

Tallow—Per pound, 3½@4c.

Wool—Coarse and medium, unwashed, 14@15c; washed, 20@22c; fine unwashed, 12@14c; washed, 18@19c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 48c, when sold by barrel.

Grain and Produce.

New York, May 8.—Butter—Receipts, 10,200 packages; market firm; western creamery, 14@17c; factory, 12@13c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,677 packages; market steady; large white, 12c; small white, 12½@12¾c; large colored, 12c; small colored, 12½@12¾c. New cheese, firm; large, 9½@9¾c; small, 9¾@9¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 13,311 packages; market firm; western, 13@13½c; southern, 12@13c. Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4¾c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined firm; crushed, 5¾c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5¼c; cubes, 5½c.

Chicago, May 8.—Cash: Wheat—May, 71¾c; July, 72¾@73c; Sept., 73¾. Corn—May, 32¾c; July, 33¾; S